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LOCAL NOTICES.

Damaged Goods.

Table Linens,
Bird's Eye Crash,
Scotch Huck Toweling,
Sheeting Muslin,
These goods are slightly wet only, and will be sold at great bargains, at Barker's.

The Singer Sewing Machine.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines, over all others, for either *family use or manufacturing purposes*, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer necessary. The Machine is *simple, compact, durable* and *beautiful*. It is *easily managed*, and *capable of performing a range and variety of work* never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the *very finest* and coarsest materials, and any thing between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for *Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are novel and practical*, and have been invented and adjusted *especially for this Machine*. Straw & Morton, Agents, corner St. Clair and Penn streets.

New Dry Goods

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, extra quality, 12½ cents; Pillow Muslins, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings and Linen Sheetings, Famous New Prints, from 8 cents to 12½ cents. New Black Alpacas from 37½ cents to 75 cents; Red Flekingsatin Jeans; yard wide at 25 cents; New Plaid Dress Goods; Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, cheap, on west corner Market and Fourth streets, No. 66. Gardner & Stewart.

Central Park.

Grand carnival this afternoon.

Pure Olive Oil.

For table use, is a difficult article to get, but it can always be had, guaranteed to be the best in the city, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Sold at lowest rates.

Underwear

Of every quality at Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

The Marvel of the Age

Is the celebrated "*Queen of the Wash Tub*," the only absolutely perfect washing and cleaning fluid ever discovered. It is positively a *benefit* to fabrics of all kinds—making them cleaner and purer, and it saves all rubbing at the washboard, and affords housekeepers an opportunity to economize in time, health and labor. This fluid contains *nothing injurious*, so this you can depend. One trial as per directions will demonstrate its value to every housekeeper. Sold by Grocers. Send for it. Beware of base counterfeits and imitations. Ask for "*Queen of the Wash Tub*." Depot, No. 125 Wood street.

The Rise of Gold

Has not affected the prevailing prices for dress goods, silks, velvets, housekeeping linens, sheetings, towels, damasks, shawls and general dry goods, at the fashionable house of Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street. Ladies will consult their own interest by favoring this house with a purchasing visit.

The Paragon of Family Sewing Machines

Is that manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company of New York, for which Messrs. Straw & Morton, corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., *are the Sole Western Agents*.

Central Park.

Splendid ice for the grand carnival this afternoon.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimming and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

Excitement in the Sixth Ward.

This is in consequence of the tremendously low prices for Dry Goods of every description at Mabley's new store, No. 168 Wylie, *near Elm street*. If you want the best French Merino, all wool Delaines, best 4-4 Bleaching, best Prints, Mourning Prints, Shawls, Tweeds, Hosiery, Gloves, elegant Plaids, bleached Canton Flannels, Blankets, Gents' Furnishing Goods, go at once to Mabley's, *the cheapest dry goods house in Pittsburgh*.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

Is the perfection of mechanism. It uses the crystal cloth Presser, Braider, Corder, Improved Hemmer, Quilters, Tuckers, &c.; has attachments for Embroidering and Sewing on Button Holes. None are so simple; none are so durable. Salesroom, No. 47 Fifth street. FS

Hosiery and Gloves.

Some lots closing out, slightly soiled, at Barker's.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. Salesroom, MW

Health the Highest Blessing.

A circular free to everybody. Address E. S. Aborn, M. D., 134 Smithfield street.

The Bismarck Collar,

Now so pre-eminently popular and in great demand, can always be had at Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 235 Liberty street. MWF

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Dress Goods,

Most unusual bargains, at Barker's.

Parlor Stoves,

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Leaf Tobacco.

HAVANA, Vara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

The Daily Commercial

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY 1.

The Total Debt $2,651,364,686.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The following is the public debt statement for February 1:

Debt bearing coin interest.....	$1,912,233,041 80
Debt bearing currency interest.....	308,708,633 00
Matured debt not presented for payment.....	12,268,169 19
Debt bearing no interest.....	418,024,843 51
Total debt.....	$2,651,364,686 50
Amount in Treasury, coin.....	$95,941,686 50
Amount in Treasury, currency.....	28,078,150 61
Total.....	$124,019,313 81
Debt less cash in Treasury.....	$2,527,345,372 19

The warrants issued in January to meet the requirements of the government, including interest on the public debt, but not those for redemption of public debt, amount to $42,799,800.

Receipts of customs for the week ending January 31, were $2,096,975.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Railway Accident and Loss of an Arm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., February 7, 1868.

Charles S. McDonald, brakeman on a coal train on the New Castle branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, had his right arm smashed at Wampum Station this morning, while in the act of coupling cars. He was brought to the Crawford House in this place. Amputation was performed this afternoon by Dr. M. P. Barker and Dr. R. D. Wallace, of this place.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pacific Railroad Survey--Fight with the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7.—Late Arizona advices state that General Palmer, of the Pacific Railroad survey, reached Hardysville on the 15th of January. The line of survey crosses the Colorado River twenty-five miles below Fort Lajave. The route is unexpectedly favorable. The engineers on the 32d parallel have been recalled and work stopped in that direction.

A great fight took place between the troops and Wallipi Indians near Beal Springs. Chief Sherman was wounded and eleven Indians killed. The troops were repulsed with two wounded. The savages fortified themselves among the rocks. Colonel Price sent reinforcements and supplies. The Indians have run off or killed all the stock at Williams' Fork. Over one hundred men are at work in the mines in that vicinity. Rich lodes are being developed.

JAPAN.

Japanese Ports Opened to Citizens of the United States.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES IN JAPAN, YEDDO, November 27, 1867.—The citizens of the United States are informed that, in conjunction with my colleagues, I have made arrangements with the Japanese Government by which the city of Yeddo, the town of Negato, on the west coast, and the harbor of Ebisumenato, on the island of Sado, will be opened to them to trade and residence, pursuant to treaty stipulation, on the first day of April next.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURG,
Minister Resident of United States in Japan.

TENNESSEE.

Riot in Fayetteville---One Person Killed and Several Injured.

NASHVILLE, February 7.—A riot occurred at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, last Monday afternoon, lasting from four o'clock till dark, and causing great excitement. A young man named Pamphlin was killed by a pistol shot, and a number of others wounded, some with knives and others with stones. The riot was caused by a drunken fellow riding into a crowd and saying he could whip any person in it.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

LOCAL BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The Lawrenceville Gas Company.

List of President Judges in the State.

Local Bills Reported Favorably.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 7, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed Finally.

Supplement for Mechanics' Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, which authorizes investments in State and National securities.

Authorizing the South Western Normal College to borrow fifteen thousand dollars for building purposes.

Empowering the authorities of McKeesport, Allegheny county, to commit orderly persons in default of fine.

Incorporating the Lawrenceville Gas Company, of Allegheny county, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Incorporating the Building and Saving Association, of Pittsburgh, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

President Judges of the State.

Mr. Hicks, of Schuylkill, offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to report the number and names of all the President Judges, with the amount received by each in 1867. Adopted.

Bills Reported Favorably.

Bill for a bridge over the Ohio, from West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville to Allegheny city, was reported affirmatively.

Also, bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railroad.

Also, for a steam ferry over Allegheny river from Canal street to Herr's Island.

The postage account of the House for January was $4,956.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Passage of the Free Railroad Law in the House---The Material of the House---The Liberty Street Railway---Politics and Politicians---Mr. Hickman's Constitutional Amendment.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1868.

Last night's session, which was held for the special purpose of discussing and passing the Free Railroad law, was a protracted one. There did not seem to be much opposition to the measure; but Hickman, from Chester, and Thorn, of Philadelphia, were evidently determined to have some amusement, and as they are both men of acknowledged ability they succeeded in annoying a few of the most zealous friends of the Free law. The discussion was kept up until eleven o'clock P. M. when the bill passed finally by a vote of eighty-nine for, and none against it. During the discussion Mr. Deise, (Dem.) of Clinton, stated that the Republican party had pledged itself in its last State Convention in favor of a Free Railroad Law. Mr. Hickman in reply said that no set of men in any convention could bind him to do what his judgment told him was wrong. That he had left the Democratic party because that party had done the same thing, and had refused to listen to base party platforms, and that he would leave the Republican party whenever it attempted to do base things and to bind him to mean party platforms. Mr. Deise wanted to know where the gentleman from Chester stood on when he left the Republican party. Mr. Hickman replied: "To Heaven, where the gentleman from Clinton would never get," but in a moment he said: "I'll take that expression back." Mr. Chaffant (Dem.) from Montour, wanted to know which part of the expression he took back—that in relation to himself or that relating to the gentleman from Clinton.

It is acknowledged by every one who has been familiar with previous Legislatures and who has been here this winter and watched the doings of the present House, that there has been no such a body of men in the lower branch of the Legislature for ten years. It will take occasion in future letters to refer, briefly, to the prominent characteristics of each member of the present House so far as I can do so from personal knowledge. The columns of the COMMERCIAL can therefore gather a tolerably correct idea of the kind of men representing the people of the State in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

Petitions, signed by over *fifteen hundred* property owners and residents along the route of the proposed "People's Passenger Railway Company," have been presented to the House, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate said Company. One or two remonstrances against the passage of such an act have also been presented. It is alleged that there is a mistaken idea entertained as to the distance along the business part of Liberty street which this Company proposes to run this road. They do not intend to run down that street any farther than the mouth of Smithfield, and only intend to lay a single track on that street. So as not to obstruct, but to accommodate all. It is also said by persons familiar with your city that a majority of those whose names are attached to the remonstrance published in Tuesday's COMMERCIAL, are those who do business on Liberty street *below* the mouth of Smithfield, as well as those who neither live nor do business on the proposed route, and who, therefore, cannot be seriously affected one way or the other by the construction of such a road. It is said that the reasons set forth in that remonstrance do not lie against the construction of this passenger railway. The statement that Liberty is the only street in an easterly direction that is unobstructed by passenger railroads is denied. It is asserted that Bloomfield street gives an outlet eastward without any obstruction. It is further contended that the Pennsylvania Railroad does not obstruct Liberty street, being built upon the sidewalk, and some six or eight feet above the street. That the third reason offered is not a valid one, because the Pennsylvania Railroad has no station along that street, and cannot accommodate the local travel on the same. The fourth reason assigned for opposing the passage of the act in question is not a good one, because the eighth section of the act proposed to be passed is as follows: "That the said railway company shall not be permitted to use and occupy any of the streets of said city for the purposes of their railway until the *consent of the City Councils is first thereto had by ordinance duly passed*." That there ought to be a Street Passenger Railway from the postoffice, on Fifth street, to Union Depot, is not one will deny, and from the expression of the people living on the route east of the depot, it would appear to be an improvement very much needed. The Committee on Passenger Railways agreed yesterday to report the bill without amendment. It will, therefore, be reported to-morrow afternoon. There will be little, if any opposition to its passage.

There is quite a gathering in this city of Democratic politicians from the western part of the State. It is not positively known what they are here for, but there is something to be arranged preparatory to their State Convention. Some are disposed to think that they have been called by the chairman of their State Central Committee, to meet for the purpose of devising ways and means to break the weight of the exposure now being made in the progress of the contested election case of Robison vs. Shughart. Others think that they are here to hit upon some plan of colonizing a few thousand raw Irish next fall, and of providing them with coffee-colored naturalization papers. And there are others still who think they have brought their contributions to Senator Wallace to make up the loss of the five hundred dollars paid by Father Tracy to O'Mara for leaving the State. Your correspondent has not been informed as to what has brought them here at this time, and therefore will not venture an opinion.

The Union League, a truly loyal political organization, is also in session to-day in this city.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow has also been here, looking after his prospects for the Vice Presidency. Whether he will be the choice of Pennsylvania for that exalted position, one thing is certain, Mr. Grow is a gentleman and a man of far more than ordinary ability, and is a statesman of large experience and a man of tried and known integrity.

There is one thing the delegates to the State Convention should be instructed to do, and that is to acquiesce in whatever may be found to be the clear and decided majority of the party in the State. If Pennsylvania is to number the weight in the next National Convention, she should be a unit in that Convention. The Republican party in this State has been cursed long enough with two factions, and the masses of the party are not disposed to be "cursed and cuffed," any longer with such consummate foolishness as has characterized some of the leaders of these factions for the past few years, and they have determined that it shall stop. If, when the convention meets, it is ascertained that a majority of the Republicans in the State are in favor of Gen. Geary for the Vice Presidency let all the rest say amen. If it is clearly evident that Gov. Curtin is the choice of a large majority of the party, then let the State Convention instruct unanimously for him. If Hon. Galusha A. Grow is found to be the choice of the party let him have the undivided support of every delegate in the State in the National Convention. If such a course is pursued Pennsylvania will get the nominee for Vice President beyond a doubt, and then the Republican party will carry the State next fall with Grant as our standard bearer, and either with Grant as our ticket with him, Geary, Curtin or Grow on the ticket with him, by not less than thirty thousand majority.

This afternoon Mr. Hickman's joint resolution providing for amendments to the Constitution was the special order, and the discussion occupied the whole afternoon. The proposed amendments are as follows:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

1. The eighteenth section of the first article of the Constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, but in no case shall the said compensation exceed one thousand dollars a year to each Senator and Representative during their respective terms of office, together with fifteen cents per mile in going to and returning from each regular and extra session, to be computed by the usually traveled route between their place of residence and the capital of the State. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. The first section of the third article of the constitution shall be so amended as to read as follows:

In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, having paid a State or county tax within two years, assessed at least ten days before the election, and who shall have produced this constitution, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States, who has gone into the army or navy of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months; provided that freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, having resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

The resolution was discussed at length by Hickman (Rep.) in favor of its passage, and by Strang (Rep.) from Tioga, Jenks (Dem.) from Jefferson, and Deise (Dem.) from Clinton, against its passage. No vote was reached, and on motion of Mr. Mann (Rep.) from Potter, it was made the special order for next Tuesday evening at seven and a-half o'clock. It will be voted down by a large majority. It is clear that the people of this State do not want any change in the constitution at this time. JUNIUS.

XLth CONGRESS.

Island in the Great Miami River.

Supplement to the Civil Tenure Act.

Lands Restored to Actual Settlement

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1868.

Congress was dull to-day. In the Senate, Mr. Sherman called up the House bill relating to the Island in the Great Miami River, and explained that the title to this island in the State of Ohio was vested in the United States. It had been occupied by parties for fifty years, and the object of the bill was to enable these parties to enter the lands on which they had settled for pre-emption. The bill was then passed and goes to the President.

Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, called up the bill in addition to the act regulating the tenure of civil office. The blanks authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General to appoint special agents were filled with the number twenty-five. The bill was debated for the rest of the day, and finally passed.

In the House, Mr. Price, of Iowa, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a bill restoring to actual settlement the even numbered sections of land along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and branches. Passed. The House consumed the rest of the day on the Civil Appropriation bill, without important result.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1868.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented of discharged army officers, relative to increased compensation voted in 1864.

Of manufacturers of Cleveland and merchants of New York, relative to the oppressiveness of the internal revenue tax.

From citizens of Minnesota, praying aid for the Northern Pacific Railroad; also, in regard to the protection of American citizens abroad.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to allow persons now occupying land on islands in the Great Miami River pre-emption of the same on taking the proper steps and paying two dollars and fifty cents an acre.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill in addition to the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to the Judiciary.

The Senate then took up Mr. PATTERSON'S (New Hampshire) substitute reported from the Committee on Retrenchment for the act regulating the tenure of certain officers.

After verbal amendments Mr. CAMERON moved to strike out the proviso authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint five special agents. After debate, lost—8 to 30.

Mr. STUART offered a proviso that the names and amounts paid to sub-agents shall be reported to the Senate at the commencement of each session.

Messrs. Sherman, Anthony and Henderson opposed the amendment, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the bill was further amended by including Railroad Commissioners in its provisions.

Mr. HARLAN moved to add an additional section, authorizing the President to appoint Indian agents for Iowa, Dakota and Montana, with authority to discontinue at any time. After debate, adopted.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out section 3, providing for discontinuing all such officers ten days after the passage of the act, and requiring their reappointment and confirmation by the Senate.

Without action, the special order was postponed.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would call up the funding bill on Thursday next.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to create an Indian Department and provide for the government and civilization of the Indians. Also, he said, by request, a bill to render more efficient the conduct of Indian affairs. Both were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate proceeded for adjournment to Monday.

Mr. ANTHONY, then called up his resolution to print 10,000 copies of the reports on the Stanton matter, accepting an amendment by Mr. BUCKALEW to include the President's message. After debate the resolution was adopted, 27 to 12.

The bill, in addition to the Tenure of Office bill, was again taken up. The question was on Mr. HENDERSON'S amendment to strike out the third section. Lost.

Mr. COLE moved to strike out ten days and insert thirty as the time at which the offices are declared vacant, and no further appointments without the consent of the Senate. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill then passed 22 to 9.

The bill, which was published yesterday, now authorizes twenty-five special agents each, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, and twenty-five additional in the Treasury Department, with five by the Secretary of State.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the House bill to allow the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi river, and establish a post route. After discussion the bill passed.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to create an Indian Department, which provides for a new executive department, to be called the Department of Indian Affairs; the officer presiding to be called Secretary of Indian Affairs, and to occupy the same position as the other heads of executive departments. He is to exercise all such supervisory and appellate powers as are now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior relative to Indian affairs. The Secretary of the Interior is to transfer the present Indian Bureau, with its Clerk, to the new Secretary. The bill defines the duties and powers of the Secretary of Indian Affairs in detail. It contains eighty-eight sections, and is to take effect June 1st, 1868.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, who was entitled to the floor thereon, the special order, viz, the Reconstruction bill, was postponed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. BEATTY on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, in place of Mr. Hamilton, deceased.

Mr. PRICE, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill restoring lands to market along the line of the Union Pacific and branches, which was passed. The bill provides that nothing in the act of July 1st, 1862, or the acts amendatory thereof, shall be held to authorize the withdrawal or exclusion from settlement or entry under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws of the even numbered sections along routes of such roads, provided they shall be rated at two dollars and fifty cents an acre, and be subject only to entry under these laws. It also directs the Secretary of the Interior to restore to homestead settlement, pre-emption or entry all even numbered sections of land belonging to the Government and now withdrawn from market on both sides of the Pacific Railroad and branches, whenever they shall be definitely located.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. Made special order for Tuesday.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin for an appropriation for a harbor at Port Washington. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House proceeded to business of a private character.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a large number of bills granting pensions to soldiers, and widows and orphans of soldiers. Passed.

After the morning hour, Mr. POLAND offered as a question of privilege a resolution for a new drawing of seats on Monday next, on the ground that when the drawing of seats for this Congress in March last took place, there were six states not represented.

The proposition created considerable breeze and opposition, Mr. SPALDING observing that if there was to be a new deal and shuffle every time other States were admitted, there would be the same work in a fortnight hence, when the Representatives from Alabama are admitted.

The resolution was finally adopted, yeas 88, nays 74.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the session to-morrow was devoted to debate in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, rising to a personal question, read an editorial in yesterday's New York *Herald*, to the effect that he, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had given testimony before that Committee in reference to the charge against Judge Field, and had implicated not only Judge Field, but Judge Davis and Chief Justice Chase. He said there is not truth enough in that article to make a respectable fiction. At the time that was written the Judiciary had not entered upon the investigation of Justice Field as to his alleged expression with reference to the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction act, and consequently I had not testified before the Committee in that case. I have not testified since. I did not expect to testify in that matter, for I knew nothing of it. I know nothing of the views of Justice Field, Justice Davis, or Chief Justice Chase, and have not conversed with either on the subject. So far as it relates to the action of the Committee, so far as I am connected with the giving of testimony before the Committee, and so far as it brings home to me any knowledge of the views of those members of the Supreme Court, the article is without the least foundation. It is made out of whole cloth from one end to the other.

Mr. JOHNSON, rising to a personal explanation, referred to remarks made by Mr. Pile in objecting, some weeks ago, to a resolution offered by him in regard to citizenship of Chinese in California. The objectionable expression was that the resolution was a burlesque on common sense. He had not heard the expression at the time, or he should have repelled it. In reference to the gentleman's ability to set himself up as a censor, he had only to say that the gentleman ought to be courteous to members. He knew nothing of his qualifications for the high office he had assumed, but he did know by looking at the Congressional Directory that that gentlemen was a minister of the gospel and Brigadier General—surplused hero and fighting priest. [Laughter.] He had said this to the gentleman's honor, because he admired his buttons and reverenced his cloth. [Laughter.] The Judiciary Committee, to which the resolution was to be referred, had seen no danger lurking in it, but it was not the first time the eyes of wisdom had been closed to threatening danger. He recollected in sacred history that when the angel of the Lord stood in the way of Baalam with his flaming sword, turning and blind left, but Baalam had no eyes to see, the poor ass saw it, and blurted out vehemently. [Laughter.]

The time granted for personal explanation, and which had been twice extended for two minutes each time, having again expired, the House, at three o'clock, went into committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

A long and animated discussion arose on the question of adding to the appropriation, for Congressional employees, of the twenty per cent. allowed last year, and which is omitted in the bill as reported. Finally, the twenty per cent. proposition, so far as it applies to employees of the Senate, was passed, 87 to 36.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the item for *Congressional Globe*. Negatived.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also moved to strike out the miscellaneous item, $2,500. Agreed to.

The twenty per cent. addition to pay the House employees was, by consent of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, agreed to with a notification by Mr. Washburne that he would ask for a vote on it in the House.

Mr. MAYNARD moved as a point of order that a paragraph in the bill requiring the Secretary of War to detail a military guard to act in place of the capitol police was independent legislation, therefore not in order in an appropriation bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and the paragraph was struck out.

Mr. COBURN moved an amendment that the debates, when printed, be furnished hereafter printed at the public printing office.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made a point of order that the amendment proposed independent legislation.

Mr. GARFIELD combated the point.

Mr. MAYNARD said the object could be obtained by striking out the appropriation for the *Globe*.

After some discussion, the motion of Mr. Maynard to strike out that appropriation was rejected. The Committee rose.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House a statement of the facts in the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, and as to arrangements for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and for the privilege of fishing in the waters adjacent to Canada. Adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition of citizens of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, for legislation to reform the civil service and reduce taxation on industry.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill and the bill for the better regulation of the custody and expenditure of public money. He reported to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McCLURG, from the Committee on Southern Railroads, made a report, which, with various minority reports submitted by Mr. WILDER, were ordered printed and recommitted.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special to-day says: The Convention was occupied exclusively in a long and bitter debate in regard to the minority report on penitentiary yesterday, by White and Mason, colored. Mr. Brooks contended that a motion to adjourn should be entertained, and appealed to White, who denied it. Gauls said attempts was being made to squelch it because the two who made the report were colored members, and would reveal truths not set forth in the majority report. After considerable feeling the report was read and both made the special order for next Tuesday.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, February 7.—The Convention has passed nine more sections of the bill of rights. It is rumored that General Canby will take the place of General Meade, and General Sickles be returned to this district.

North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, February 7.—The Convention to-day adopted a report in favor of applying to Congress for the removal of disabilities of all persons who favor and support the Congressional Reconstruction policy. The resolutions offered by Mr. Durham, making negroes or persons unable to read and write ineligible to the office of Governor, or other executive offices, were voted down.

Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, February 7.—In the convention to-day the report of the Committee on Executive Department was adopted without amendments. It fixes the term of office at four years, and requires ten years residence in the State.

The first section of the report of the Franchise Committee was adopted. A motion to strike out six and insert twelve months' residence in the State as a qualification, was lost. An amendment making thirty days' residence in the county a qualification was passed.

The convention adopted the report of the committee on the death of C. C. Richardson. His remains left this evening for Maine. Simmons has been hold to bail in $12,000.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, February 7.—In the Convention to-day, a substitute for the section in the ordinance on executive, making the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor's offices to be filled by popular vote was defeated. A section was then adopted allowing the Legislature to fill those offices.

Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, February 7.—The minority of the Convention is still in secret session. Having adopted a Constitution, they are awaiting instructions from General Meade before adjourning. The majority refuse to recognize the acts of the minority, or admit British subjects or non-residents to seats in the Convention. The majority consists of four negroes and twenty-one whites, all eligible. The minority members number twenty-five, one is a British subject, and three are non-residents, the balance being negroes. The President of the Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Eligibility and Elections are included in the minority. The President rules that foreigners and non-residents are eligible, and refuses to entertain an appeal from his decision without a two-thirds vote. This enables the minority to govern the Convention.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, February 7.—The Committee appointed to request General Gillem to issue an order prohibiting sales by all officers and trustees, except for wages on plantations and mechanics' labor, presented a letter from headquarters declining to comply with said regulations.

A supplemental report from the Committee on Destitution was adopted, appropriating the poll-tax of 1867 as temporary relief. A resolution that the *per diem* of members shall cease after forty-five days' session was tabled.

The Vote in Alabama.

MOBILE, February 7.—The total vote yesterday was 22 whites, 784 negroes; to-day, 13 whites and 282 negroes.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A Montgomery, Alabama, special says the Constitution will certainly be defeated. A difficulty occurred at Tuskegee, yesterday, between drunken citizens. It is not believed any lives were lost. By request, General Hayden sent twenty soldiers there under a lieutenant.

Some idea of the consumption of fish to London will be gained by the statistics published for 1860, during which year 1,225 millions of fresh herrings; 64 millions of flat fish; 98 millions of soles; one-half million cod fish; 10 millions of sea eels; 25 millions of mackerel, etc., were used. Besides 496 millions of oysters; 114 millions of lobsters, etc. Of dried fish, 197 millions of herring, and 23 millions of cod were consumed.

THE CAPITAL.

Argument in the McArdle Case.

New Impeachment Investigation.

CHARGE AGAINST JUSTICE FIELD.

The Public Debt Increase.

Gen. Cary on a Lecturing Tour.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1868.

The McArdle Case.

The argument on the motion to dismiss the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction was resumed and concluded in the Supreme Court to-day. Senator Trumbull argued in support of the motion, and Judge Sharkey in opposition thereto. The Court reserved its decision, which will probably be announced on Monday next, but it is generally agreed that the motion will not be granted.

Contested Election Cases.

The argument before the Election Committee in the Ohio contested case of Delano *vs.* Morgan was concluded to day. It consumed four weeks, the committee sitting every day in the week excepting Sunday. On Monday the case of Mr. Butler, representative elect from the First district of Tennessee, will be taken up, after which the Ninth Missouri district case will be considered.

Reconstruction.

The Committee on Reconstruction did not have a meeting this morning as was reported they would at their last meeting. They adjourned to meet to-morrow, at which time they will receive and consider the report of Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell, the sub-committee to ascertain if any ground for impeachment can be found in the recent correspondence of President Johnson with General Grant.

The Currency.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have not yet concluded action on Mr. Kendall's bill to substitute greenbacks for the National Bank currency.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

George H. Parker, of Iowa, is being urged by leading northwestern men for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Charge Against Justice Field.

The House Judiciary Committee met this morning and commenced the investigation of the allegation, made some time ago in a paper in this city, against one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, for language said to have been used by him concerning the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts of Congress. The only witness summoned for to-day was the editor of the paper in which the charge first appeared, and he refused to give the name of his informant. He was allowed till Monday to answer.

The Public Debt.

The large increase of the public debt statement this month over last is caused by the very heavy payment of semi-annual interest on the 5-20s and bonds of 1881, amounting to $25,000,000 and the falling off of the receipts of customs and internal revenue during the month.

Executive Session of Senate.

The Senate was in executive session only a short time to-day. No nomination was considered except that of Jeffries for Register of the Treasury, upon which no action was taken. It was the intention of the friends of Samuel S. Cox to get a vote on his nomination, but they did not succeed. His chances are decreasing. Benwade to-day circulated against him a speech he (Cox) made in Detroit in 1866, in which he proposed to raise an army of a hundred thousand men to go to Canada and bring Vallandigham into Ohio.

On a Lecturing Tour.

General Cary starts for Pennsylvania next week to deliver a number of lectures before literary societies. The contracts were made before he ran for Congress.

A Campaign Document.

The Union League of Philadelphia have ordered a hundred thousand copies of Senator Morton's speech on Reconstruction for circulation in Pennsylvania.

Governor Patton.

The Reconstruction Committee has favorably considered the Senate bill removing the disabilities imposed on Governor Patton, of Alabama, and will recommend its passage by the House. There seems little doubt of its passage.

The Mission to China.

The nomination of J. Ross Browne, as Minister to China, will not receive the attention of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs until further information is received from Mr. Burlingame.

Alabama and Reconstruction.

From late advices it is evident that unless the time for voting is extended by General Meade, the new constitution for Alabama will be defeated, and the prospect is anything but cheering for the radicals. General Grant, it is stated, replied to the telegram of Gen. Meade that he must use his own judgment regarding the extension of the time. Should the radicals fail to carry the election for the new constitution, there is a manifest disposition among Republican Senators to press the vote on the reconstruction bill now in the Senate, which provides that the majority of votes cast shall be sufficient to adopt the constitution.

Chicago Postoffice.

The nomination of Colonel Frank Sherman for Postmaster at Chicago, sent to the Senate some time ago, has not been acted on, and that gentleman is now in the city with view a to his confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1868.

ARGUMENT IN SUPREME COURT.

Judge Sharkey to-day, in the Supreme Court of the United States, opposed the motion heretofore made to dismiss the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction. Senator Trumbull delivered a long argument on behalf of the Government in favor of the motion. The Court reserved its decision.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A movement is being made for the call of a National Convention at Cincinnati to represent the producing industries of the United States. The character of the Convention will probably be somewhat political, as well as material, it being the intent to placethe government and its policy under the control of producing interests. The Convention will be called under the auspices of the National Cheap Freight Railway League, and candidates for President and Vice-President to represent the interests of production will no doubt be put in nomination.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH

is still confined to the house by injuries received by the fall on the steps of the Treasury building. He is able to move about his room, but the physicians think best not to resume his duties at present. He will do so on Monday.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, was introduced to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. In the course of his reply to Mr. Thornton's address, the President said: "The people of the United States well believe that Her Majesty is entirely sincere in the kindly message which, under her command, you have delivered to me, and this belief will encourage them to hope for a speedy and amicable adjustment of matters in difference between Her Majesty's government and the government of the United States."

CHANGE IN MAIL ROUTES.

In consequence of the frequent failures lately on the mail route

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is *the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

MR. SEWARD took care to exclude reporters for the Press from witnessing the ceremonies of presenting Mr. THORNTON, the new English Minister, to the President yesterday. He afterward furnished what purported to be the speeches; but it is suspected that some things were said that were not reported, and which Mr. SEWARD meant should not be reported. Considerable mystery at present surrounds our relations with England. The reported return of Mr. ADAMS and the disposition attributed to Mr. JOHNSON to use the Alabama question to assist his Presidential aspirations, are not the least interesting features of the question.

IT seems probable that, owing to the light vote polled, consequent in some degree on a great storm, whereby the roads were rendered impassable, the new constitution in Alabama has failed to be adopted. Under the law, it is required that a majority of all the votes registered must be cast. As the most effective way to defeat the Constitution, the opposition abstained from voting. In some sections they registered fraudulently, thus swelling the number that would meet the requirements of the law. These devices and the storm have probably succeeded. But Congress, we conclude, can provide for a new election, or the present one may be continued.

WE could fill our entire paper with the remarks of the Republican press of the country, commending warmly and expressing the greatest satisfaction with the manner General GRANT bore himself in the correspondence with Mr. JOHNSON. The people are with him; for it is apparent to them that in civil affairs he brings to bear the same good sense, fidelity to principle and tenacity of purpose that he manifested at the head of our armies in the field. He does his own thinking, and recent experience has shown that he can express himself, too, and as few men can. The sentiment around which the correspondence revolves, and which General GRANT utters in words that ring like a bell—"*the law is binding, constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal*"—is the very essence of loyalty and correct principle. It will be cherished as a sentiment especially valuable in contrast with the revolutionary purposes of ANDREW JOHNSON, who in this controversy started out with the avowed purpose of deliberately setting aside and utterly disregarding a law of Congress—a thing which he has no more right to do than the humblest citizen. Mr. JOHNSON, it is said, feels called upon to reply to Gen. GRANT's last letter, and his reply, it is said, also, will be accompanied with letters, supporting him, from certain members of the Cabinet. We can tell better what the witnesses say after they have testified; but it will require more than the united testimony of all of the Cabinet to induce the American people to believe that as between ANDREW JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT the latter has lied.

AMERICAN CHAPEL AT ROME.

JOHN A. KING, Jr., Esq., New York, has been selected to take charge of funds, to raise which an effort is being made, for the support of the American Chapel at Rome. Touching the expulsion, practically, of this place of worship, Mr. KING says; "Hitherto we have been obliged to worship under the protection of the flag in the cramped rooms of the Embassy—a worship necessarily intermitted when the Embassy was vacant—but now through the efforts of the last Minister Resident, the Roman authorities have withdrawn their objections to the establishment of a more permanent chapel."

This would seem to settle, if it was not already settled, the question whether or not the right to continue the American Chapel was denied. Of course, the "objections" could not be "withdrawn" if they never existed. The following is the remainder of Mr. KING's letter:

> "To secure the lease of a suitable building for a term of years, and to prepare the same for sacred uses, at a moment when our Embassy had quasi ceased, and when travellers had left for the season, was necessary that some one should immediately become responsible for the necessary outlays. The Rev. Dr. Lyman did not hesitate, consequently he is under personal obligations for about five thousand dollars. He felt, and justly felt, it was no time to hesitate, and doubted not he would be promptly sustained at home by what had experienced the great comfort of religious services in Rome, and by others who, blessed with wealth, delight in aiding a portion thereof to spreading the Gospel.
>
> "I appeal, therefore, in his name, on behalf of these classes, and as he was prompt in seizing his opportunity, so let us be prompt in relieving him of his heavy responsibility.
>
> "Contributions for that purpose may be sent to me, care of Messrs. James W. Beekman, 55 William street, N. Y., or at the Brevoort House, N. Y.
>
> "JOHN A. KING JR."

FARRAGUT IN ITALY.

Never before, in our history, has a representative of our Government abroad carried with him such prestige of personal reputation and vicarious dignity as Admiral FARRAGUT. His fame as a naval commander has gone over nearly all the world, and the martial events in which the Admiral bore so prominent a part, have also raised the glory and influence of his country to a height never attained before, and hardly anticipated by the most sanguine, as likely to be attained so early in our national career. Every one must have been startled by the statement in yesterday's foreign telegrams, that GARIBALDI had written the Admiral a letter of thanks for the aid afforded the popular cause by the presence of the United States fleet on the Italian coast. The principle of our policy long ago announced, and in this country generally known, which forbids our meddling with the affairs of the old continent, does not allow us to suppose that Admiral FARRAGUT has done, or intends to do anything to involve the United States in the complications of European politics. Any interest expressed for Italian freedom must have been purely personal, or individual on his part. He, like a large majority of his countrymen, wishes success to all efforts to establish free government on the ruins of arbitrary power. This American sentiment is now so generally known in Europe that neither people nor rulers are quite able to believe in the sincerity of our purpose of neutrality in their affairs. Some of them, journalists and others, take a malicious pleasure in alarming their royal rulers by interpreting quite innocent words and acts as indications of intended American cooperation with people in rebellion or ready to rebel. The great United States Admiral's presence and conduct in the Mediterranean have been thus explained in one and perhaps in more than one of the Parisian newspapers. One cannot help feeling some satisfaction in the thought of the anxiety likely to have been produced in the mind of Napoleon's mind, by such intimations. Conscience still makes cowards as of old, and in his conscience the Emperor doubtless feels particularly guilty concerning us. With the Mexican expedition and his intrigues in favor of the South vividly in memory, it must be difficult for him to disbelieve—most easy for him to believe—that we are watching for an opportunity to avenge the affront he gave and the injury he is known to have meditated us. Or suppose for a moment that the American fleet is in Italian waters by order of the United States Government, and for the purpose expressed in GARIBALDI's letter, how overwhelming must be the French Despot's sense at once of the fitness and of the poetical justice of the interposition. How bitter his regret that he failed to realize his hopes and wishes in regard to our national disruption and downfal!

THE ENGLISH TOURIST IN AMERICA.

Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN has written a book about foreign travelers in this country, in which he passes in review many of the most noted volumes devoted to the description and discussion of our manners and institutions. We have not read the book even by its index, and therefore we know not how complete may be the survey it presents of this species of literature, or whether or not its author has attempted a classification philosophical or otherwise, of these writers. We recollect that there are travels in America by Englishmen of various ranks, by lords, by barristers, by agriculturists, by army captains on half pay, and by shippers—at least by ship captains living on their pensions. Divines of the Independent denomination have also visited us and recorded their impressions of us in books. At least two clergymen of the English established church have written books about us. Probably all these gentlemen before their voyage would have owned to the possession of all the ordinary prejudices and foregone conclusions of their fellow islanders. Whether thus candid or not, it would most likely have been easy to discover on the day of their arrival in one of our ports, that they were unmistakably marked with the insularities and angularities of character which seldom fail to render the Englishman the amazement and the amusement of foreigners wherever he goes, from China to Peru. Doubtless, too, a benevolent eye could have seen in most of them some, if not all, the more worthy traits which are almost as widely associated with the name. An Irish poet, in friendly mood, has described the English "as intent on high designs, a thoughtful band—by forms unfashioned—fresh from nature's hand." And also, with "pride in their port, defiance in their eye." The "high design" of the tourist was mostly to expose the bad manners, coarse language, and corrupt government of the Republicans; his "pride" was manifested in the ever-increasing comfort of his complacency in comparing the superiority of himself and his countrymen with the inferiority of their degenerate relatives on this side of the great water, while his "defiance" frequently grew too lofty and sublime for utterance in presence of Yankee presumption. Perhaps, nay certainly, the anger and irritation which the representations of these travelers used to excite among former generations of Americans, were unreasonable and not praiseworthy. Our fathers neither sufficiently considered their need of criticism, nor the Englishman's need to criticise. As to the former, there were many things among them which deserved the lash both of ridicule and denunciation. A wise man will learn from an enemy, if not cheerfully, effectually; nor can we doubt that the Americans of to-day are much indebted to those censorious visitors who told our fathers of their faults. Then on the other hand, for wise reasons, the tendency to be censorious and to find fault is implanted in many persons of all nationalities. In every country there are people who are "nothing unless critical." Twenty-five or more years ago one of our excellent missionaries who had picked up a Hindoo child by the road side, left there by the death of his parents, starved during a famine, brought him to this country to educate him in one of our colleges. The lad spent eighteen or more months in America, studying a little and visiting about a little. He was in many places made much of, almost lionized by good people whose hearts were interested in the dark boy, who had been rescued from death and from false gods in so wonderful a way. Besides, they hoped great results in the form of missionary work from him, and desired to impress him favorably with the religion of their country. At length he returned to the East by way of England, or maybe he had come by that route. At any rate he saw something of that little island. Soon after arriving at his birth-place in upper India he wrote a book about America. In spite of the pains taken to show him the bright side of our character, manners, institutions and religion, we are sorry to have to report that regarding all these the young Hindoo had formed a most unfavorable judgment. We are not aware that he had ever read any of the satirical sketches of us by sharp-eyed and wide awake English gentlemen and ladies. He seemed to have trusted entirely to his own powers of observation and insight. Our religion he thought alternately mechanical and fanatical; our Government had appeared to him almost exclusively controlled by the worst portion of our population; to his view there was a painful lack of dignity and reserve in our manners, and in regard to our benevolent operations generally, we were apt, he feared, to look abroad for objects which might easily be found at home. Though reserved in expressing his opinion about them, it was evident that some of the most eminent characters of our religious world had fallen far short of his ideal. Our ladies—at least many of them—he thought charming, *though a little too free in their manners.* This British tourist of Hindoo birth, is now dead; but in the days before he had written and published, in his native tongue, several religious works of great merit, which are widely circulated and read by his countrymen.

The book on America gained the young Hindoo no applause among the English in India. They agreed in describing it as impertinent and in every way ridiculous. In fact it was rather a good caricature unintentionally produced, of many of the English Travels in America.

We have been led into this strain of remark by observing that a distinguished English divine, lately a visitor among us, has been *patronizing* us since his return home. Possibly he has been misunderstood, or misrepresented, but we can readily believe that he may have thought that we needed his patronage. In defending us from his pulpit, and in advocating the cause of the North against the slaveholders' rebellion, he was simply yielding to his convictions as a liberal and an abolitionist. In battling against the side which commanded the respect and the sympathies of the aristocracy and the clergy, he had merely fulfilled his vocation and gratified his feelings as a Dissenter. These services so pleasant to render and so agreeable to his own interests and party, could not have seemed to him worthy of any extraordinary reward. No doubt to his surprise he found himself an American notoriety and almost the idol of a nation. Is it strange that a people so enthusiastic in their gratitude for small favors and so demonstrative in expressing it, should have seemed to him in need of his patronage and not likely to resent its manifestation.

In the news by the latest foreign arrival, it is stated that in consequence of the recent announcement of the election of a fresh Board of Directors, in America, the Committee of Administration in London of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, issued a report, in which they mention that an intimation had been given by the representatives of the American Board, that they hope to arrange another resumption of payment than that indicated by the Committee of Administration.

It is suggested that those persons who have been saying that they would be glad to go for Grant if he only would write something over his own name and let the country know where he stood, will have to change their tactics; the General's letters to Johnson have rather played that sort of thing out.

The opinion is coming to be quite common among Republicans that Grant's own words and acts will constitute a better platform than any that can be framed at Chicago.

English Iron Trade and Wages.

From Ryland's *Iron Trade Circular*, Birmingham, England, of January 25th, 1868, we learn that those occupying the highest position in the iron trade, and with the best information from the most reliable sources available, declare that they cannot as yet see their way clear; indeed, the well informed directors of the Ebber Vale Company in their report, just issued, declare the iron trade to be worse than at any period for twenty-five years past. On Wolverhampton Exchange there were one or two unpleasant rumors of disastrous import. The pig makers, who have been hit rather hard in the recent failures, will not, it seems, entirely escape in succumbing to the pressure of the times. Makes are being reduced, and short time it everywhere the order of the day. The figures are given as follows: Common forge, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s. 6d.; all mine, 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 12s. 6d.; hydrates, 4l. 5s.; bar iron, 6l. to 6l. 10s. Some manufacturers go so far as to say they will tide over the present month of expectation by closing their works for that period—but as this plan involves a disarrangement of connection and the possible disturbance of establishments, it is not likely to be carried out. Meantime it is satisfactory to say that puddlers and shinglers in North Staffordshire remonstrating against the injustice, and yielding to the necessity of reducing wages, have, hearing they would not consent, consented to accept 1s. per ton less on puddled iron, and 10 per cent. reduction on mill men's wages. At Birmingham some orders were given out for pigs; prices remaining steadier than might have been expected, considering the fluctuations threatened and the losses reported. The special caution of late observed has, however, averted any serious consequences, and, up to the present moment, the failures announced are of a minor character. There is no disposition to launch out anywhere in manufactured iron; merchants, as well as manufacturers, awaiting the awakening of the market. A few engineering orders have come in, and the plate trade is reviving.

At Glasgow on the 22d of January a meeting of Scotch iron founders was held, at which it was unanimously resolved to dispense with the services of the Union men on and after February 1st, until all the shops are opened free of restrictions. It was reported that in Aberdeen on Tuesday, the men, after being on a strike for several weeks, had agreed to the employers' terms, but as the employers in the north have resolved to support their brethren elsewhere, it is considered probable that the lock-out on the 1st proximo will not be confined to Glasgow. There are about 1,500 hundred men connected with the union in Glasgow alone.

At Coatbridge since the general reduction of wages in the pig iron and coal trades, large numbers of laborers connected with both branches, who were obtaining from 16s. to 20s. per week in 1866, are now compelled to do the same amount of labor for from 12s. to 15s. There are instances in this district of able-bodied miners who, since New Year, have not earned on an average above 1s. 8d. per day. Some iron rollers have been little better.

At Dudley the mills and forges are only partially at work. Orders are comparatively few, and there is no prospect of things being better at present. The workmen are in a bad state, especially the millmen, who have scarcely anything to do, and are suffering very much. The large plate mills are doing next kin to nothing, and the trade taken altogether has never been in a worse state than at present. The question of wages of the iron-workers is attracting the attention of the masters, and they are now inquiring how much longer they are to go on in these districts giving the men the present rate of wages, seeing that in other localities they have either been reduced or will be, and must follow here if the works are to go on. It is quite certain that before long there must be a solution to this question, or the trade will inevitably be in fewer hands in South Staffordshire.

A Shameless Confession.

Joseph Brown, the President of the Wiggins Ferry Company, St. Louis, one of the prominent monopolies of that city, makes the following explanation of a charge in the St. Louis *Democrat*, that the Wiggins ferry-boat approached the burning steamer Clara Dolsen, "but for some unaccountable reason steamed away again, without throwing a single stream on her:"

"I wish now to explain why the Wiggins Ferry Company's boat did not throw anything stream on her. The fact is, that in the last fire in which three steamers were burned at the landing, the Wiggins Ferry Company's boat rendered such efficient aid in saving a number of them, both by putting out the fire and following up some of the burning wrecks the entire length of the landing, and not only keeping the fire under, but pushing out the wreck from the steamers, as it floated past them, and the Clara Dolsen was one of the steamers saved. Or she was twice on fire, and so much so that her entire cabin and all of the wheel was charred, the proofs of which were sent to Mr. Robert Finney, Secretary of the Eureka Insurance Company, at this city, who paid the loss and the placing of risk on the Dolsen to the amount of *twenty-five thousand dollars*, and also the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars was asked by the Wiggins Ferry Company for saving the steamer, and up to the present time the ferry company have not received a dollar from that or any other source for saving that boat, and they have put considerable money for extra labor on that occasion, and on account of efficient service rendered by our boats as wood and fire department, in managing the hose. The undersigned promised to refer him to the gentleman who was a savage claim for me? I think the above will explain why there was no *stream* thrown on the *Dolsen*."

Mr. Brown must feel supremely happy in the knowledge that he might have saved twenty-five thousand dollars for a number of his fellow-men, but that because of an unliquidated claim against a company for $750 he would not do so. There are few such men in this country as *this* Brown, and it should be remembered with thankfulness by all classes of people as well as steamboatmen.

Our Educational Interests.

A meeting of the friends of education, composed of presidents and professors of colleges, members of the Legislature, and others, convened in the rooms of the School Department, at the State capitol, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, for the purpose of trying to establish a system by which the colleges and common schools of the State can be brought into more immediate relation with each other, and to promote harmony among all the respective departments of education. A resolution declaring the present relations between the colleges and common schools as unsatisfactory, was debated by Representative Ewing of Washington, Ex-Senator Pigham of Allegheny, Dr. Johnson of Carlisle, Dr. Dickey, of Chester, Prof. Loomis of Allegheny, Dr. Vincent, of Westminister College, Judge Derickson, of the civil code commissioners, Prof. Travelli, of Allegheny county, Prof. S. G. Boyd, of York, Dr. Nevin, of Lancaster and Senator Browne, of Lawrence. At the close of the discussion, the subject was referred for the purpose of determining what action should be taken, to the following committee: Prof. Wickersham, Chairman; Hon. T. J. Bigham, Drs. Johnson, Loomis, (Allegheny), Hay, Nevin, Dickey, Loomis, (Lewisburg University), and Hon. Mr. Ewing of Washington.

Renewal of the Impeachment Question.

The House Reconstruction Committee have had under consideration the Grant-Johnson correspondence, and appointing Messrs. Boutwell and Bingham a sub-committee to examine into the laws regulating and defining the duties of the Secretary of War, and especially that part of the reconstruction laws devolving upon him for execution, and if there is in the recent order of Mr. Johnson to General Grant any refusal to obey or obstruct the execution of any of said laws. This sub-committee is to report upon the law of the case, and if they find enough in it to hang a case upon, they will come into the House on Monday next with articles of impeachment against the President for conspiring to prevent the execution of the law, and if they so report there is little doubt that they will carry articles of impeachment through the House before the expiration of the coming week.

The Latent Idea.

The impression, not to say the belief, that there still exists in the South the latent purpose of reviving the slave code, is strengthened by the following, which we quote from a Nashville letter to the New York *Times*, the writer of which has traveled extensively in the South: "It is fashionable in the North to speak of emancipation as a finality—but many Southern people can imagine no hope of Southern prosperity except by the enforced labor of blacks, and they are loth to abandon the hope of somehow putting down the nigger. The negroes have improved rapidly, but as a general rule are as unfit as thousands of white voters are to exercise political powers or privileges. They are, however, far better informed in relation to the issues of political contests than many persons imagine. Their sympathies are almost wholly with loyalty and the Republican party. So much for the basis of parties in Tennessee."

Spring Trade in New York.

The New York *Commercial* of Wednesday evening says: At last the spring trade begins to exhibit evidences of life. After a period of cautious survey of the market, buyers from the interior cities appear to have come to the conclusion that there is no probability of such an over supply of goods as has depressed the markets during late seasons, and they have therefore begun to buy with more spirit than was anticipated. In the domestic cotton goods trade the jobbers have had the courage to advance their prices about ten per cent. on lending fabrics, while the manufacturers were holding their goods at old prices, and this action had the significant result of inducing a general demand for goods. The importations have thus far been very limited; and should the later arrivals not be upon a larger scale, this class of merchants are likely to have a fair chance for repairing their late ill fortunes.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THE sermon at the Old Theater to-morrow evening will be preached by the Rev. Joseph King, pastor of the First Christian Church, Allegheny. It will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. King has an honored place in a new volume, entitled "The Living Pulpit," just published in Cincinnati, a large and very handsome book, containing steel-engraved portraits, biographies and sermons by twenty-eight of the leading preachers of the Christian, or Disciples' Church.

THE Rev. L. F. Morgan, D. D., pastor of Christ M. E. Church, has consented to remain in his present charge another year, greatly to the joy of his large and appreciative congregation. It was feared, for a time, that this climate would so afflict his family, being accustomed to the clear atmosphere and healthful bay breezes of Baltimore, that he might conclude to return to his former home. His continuance here will be hailed with pleasure by many outside his own church and denomination.

THE protracted meetings at the Third Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, Rev. J. Robison, pastor, and at the Second Methodist Church, Allegheny, Rev. S. F. Crowther, pastor, continue to increase in interest and good results. These churches are greatly revived and strengthened by the services of every evening.

IT is hoped that the Rev. Mr. Bogden, the Nestorian priest, will be induced to deliver a lecture on some week day evening during his stay in this city, giving an account of the scenery of his native Palestine, and the secular habits of the people in that country. Such a lecture would have peculiar interest, and be highly appreciated by a Pittsburgh audience. This gentleman has made a deep impression on our people, both by his public ministrations and his private conversation. He preaches to-morrow morning at the Union Baptist Church, Grant street; at 3 P. M. at the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, and in the evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

THE M. E. Church at Washington, Pa., under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. B. Watkins, A. M., formerly of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, is in a very flourishing condition. It is one of the largest congregations in the place, and exceedingly harmonious in spirit.

THERE will be a Methodist Church organized to-morrow at three P. M., at Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville. The Revs. James Robison and S. F. Crowther will be present to conduct the exercises. The friends of republican Methodism in that vicinity are anxious to unite their efforts, and diffuse the spirit of a free gospel, on the primitive principle which recognizes the mutual rights of the clergy and the laity. The prospects are quite favorable. There will be preaching in the Hall every Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock.

THE religious interest in the Liberty Street Methodist Church, Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., during the past week, has been very encouraging to pastor and people. There has been preaching every evening by some one of the city pastors, and the inquiries after the ways of the Lord are many and multiplying. These union efforts show much of Christ, and are full of unuttered arguments which the world can neither answer nor withstand. This is a method worthy of more than Methodist adoption, and one which must, if it accomplish good. Other denominations in the city are working in the same way with similar results.

THE subject of the sermon by the pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, to-morrow evening, is announced to be "*Who Cares for that Young Man?*"

THE lecture room of the Lawrenceville Church, Rev. J. A. Miller, pastor, will be formally opened for public worship on to-morrow. At the morning hour, Dr. H. Miller will preach, and in the afternoon Rev. S. P. Wolf will occupy the pulpit. Services will be held at three o'clock. Bishop Simpson will be present and will participate in the services. No subscriptions taken; simply a basket collection. A cordial invitation is extended to all who can make it convenient to attend.

THE series of meetings now being held at three o'clock in the afternoon, and at seven in the evening, in the First Christain Church, Allegheny, are of an interesting character. Good is being done, and God is blessing the ministrations of his word. Some are obeying the Gospel, and publicly confessing Christ as the Son of God. The meetings will be continued next week.

FOR AND TO.—If all the ministers of the city, to-morrow, should enter their pulpit resolved, by God's help, to preach *to* rather than *for* their congregations, and continue to exhibit the truths of the Gospel by life and word *to* the people, there would be awakened such a feeling of inquiry after Jesus as our churches have never heard. There is too much pleasing and popularizing; too much conformity to opinion, prejudice, fashion, mammyn; too much timidity often, lest a new word be spoken, a new agency employed, a new opportunity improved! The church has been conservative, and even silent, often times, lest some formalist, or critic, from some review or press should start up the terrible cry of "Sensation!" But a better day is breaking. Men, called of God to work, are "standing in the world's markets and publishing salvation to all." Through the noises of the street the name of Jesus sounds sweet and clear, and through the signs of business on the thoroughfares, the name Jesus greets the eye of the jostling throng. Let preachers and laymen, all preach boldly *to* all the people!

A SERIES of lectures on theology is now being delivered by Rev. S. Laird, D. D., in the First Lutheran Church, Seventh street, and are attracting a large number of hearers. He is one of the most talented divines in our city, and is building up the congregation under his charge.

PERSONAL.

—Says a London letter: Mr. Train is not likely to do much stumping in Ireland. It is not a country to suit a peripatetic agitator. In England he might do something, unless his mild discourses tended to a breach of the peace, when the local magistrates would manage to turn off the job on the more sober English; Mr. Train seems drunk or crazy. I should think his sanity was a fair average for an American politician, and as he is a teetotaller, if he gets drunk it must be on the spirit of our institutions.

—It will interest the public at this time to know that Charles Dickens has a sister-in-law residing in Chicago, she being the widow of Augustus Dickens, who was a clerk in the Illinois Central Land Office for some ten or twelve years, and died two or three years ago. Augustus was the favorite brother of Charles in the time of his early literary triumphs, and it was from him that he derived his *nom de plume* of Boz. Mrs. Dickens is keeping a boarding house on South Clark street, and by her name is barely able to support herself and children.

—Franklin J. Moses, who first raised the Confederate flag over Fort Sumter in 1861, is a member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention.

—The finest portrait ever painted of Queen Victoria was painted by our distinguished American artist, Sully. This beautiful work of art was painted for the St. George's Society, and represents the young, girlish sovereign in her royal robes, and by a happy thought he embellished the steps to the throne with a trailing wreath of roses, as indicating the hopes of youth. She was unmarried at the time the portrait was painted.

—Concerning the meeting in New York of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it is reported, among the outsiders, that there is other important business on hand besides the election of a bishop. An effort is making to rescind the rule which constitutes seniority the only qualification of the presiding bishop, and a lively debate is said to be progressing. It is understood that the Oregon Episcopate has been offered to the Rev. Mr. Weston, of Trinity Church, but declined, also to Rev. Mr. Swope, of the same parish, with no better success.

—John Jacob Astor, it is stated, left Fitz Green Halleck, who was for years his confidential clerk, only two hundred dollars a year. Halleck often used to joke Mr. Astor about his accumulating income, and perhaps rather rashly said: "Mr. Astor, of what use is all your money to you? I would be content to live on a couple of hundred a year for the rest of my life, if I was only sure of that." The old man remembered that, and with a bitter satire reminded Halleck of it in his will.

—The youngest son of Mr. Crawshay, the late owner of the great iron works at Merthyr-Tydvil, in Wales, takes, under the will of his father, property to the value of about $10,000,000 by absolute bequest; and, being named residuary legatee, and in remainder to certain reversions, it is computed that he will eventually be entitled to something very little short of $75,000,000 more, as the old gentleman left property worth about $35,000,000.

—The Cleveland *Herald* says that a man named McNeil, eighty-nine years of age, applied for relief at an infirmary in that city a few days since. He said that he had come the entire distance from Harrisburg, Pa., *on foot*, except a short "lift" now and then upon the road. He was on his way to Indianapolis, where he has a brother. He stated that all he desired was something to eat and a trifle to pay his expenses for a few days. It was proposed to give him a pass on the railroad a portion of the distance, but to this he first objected, declaring that his limbs were good and he was *afraid to travel on the cars.* At length, however, his fears were allayed, and he was induced to take a pass to Crestline. The aged pilgrim was furnished with a few articles of much-needed clothing and a small amount of money, and was sent on his way rejoicing.

Scientific men propose electricity as a desirable agent for the execution of criminals. It is in action noiseless and instantaneous, and is devoid of the brutal accompaniments of the rope and axe. Again, its use would tend to do away with the circumstance and parade attendant on the execution, which draw a crowd. The proposition, on first impressions, seems rather a plausible one, to say the least, and merits consideration. As civilization advances the tendencies are to do away with everything horrible and revolting in the dispensation of justice.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON IN EUROPE.

War or Peace?---Vast Military Preparations.

The London *Daily News* in an editorial note says: "It is a curious phenomenon, if it is not a strange contradiction, that while the government, of Europe are proclaiming their desire for the continuance of peace, the preparation of arms and armed men was never so active as it is at present on almost every side. The Berlin *Gazette* asserts with satisfaction that France, England, Austria and Prussia are agreed in the policy 'of preventing a conflagration from bursting forth in the south of Europe,' and insists on the fact that 'friendly relations between Austria and Prussia alone would modify more than one design and one hope.' The North German *Gazette* also considers that the chances of peace have become greater, and looks forward to the time when the States of Europe will direct their attention, not to the formation of immense armies, but to internal administrative and economical reforms. In France, Italy and Russia pacific declarations are also heard. But unfortunately the acts of the Governments do not harmonize with the official and semi-official announcements in favor of peace. In Italy the Minister of Marine has asked the Chamber of Deputies for a supplementary credit to meet the cost of armament of nine iron-plated vessels and the alteration of the carbines of the Royal Marines. The Spanish Chambers have unanimously passed an armament bill, and the Government, it is said, have applied to the United States for the purchase of 50,000 needle guns. A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna mentions that the Servian Government have made a similar application at Vienna for the purchase of 20,000 guns, and that it was refused. The Chambers of Stuttgard, of Munich, and of Brussels are discussing army bills. Notwithstanding the pacific declarations of the Berlin journals, if the Turin *Gazette* is correctly informed, Prussia is making immense war preparations; her troops are already concentrating on the Silesian and Saxon frontiers, and with such a formidable accumulation of military material that one would imagine we were on the eve of a second Sadowa campaign. The *Nord*, which speaks for the pacific policy of Russia, and maintains that to that policy it is owing that the peace of Europe has not been broken before this time, copies an article from the *Invalide Russe*, by which we find that Russia has diminished her active army to 700,000, but that she has an immense reserve, from which the army could at once be increased by 54 per cent. It is further stated that the army being no longer composed of serfs, the men are animated by the highest spirit. The State and private factories are busily employed in the manufacture of needle-guns of which the *Invalide* calculates that 800,000 will be ready in the course of the present year. The Carl rifle is the one adopted by the Government, and the Russian organ evidently expects it will 'do wonders.' Rifled cannon and the preparation of the fortresses are not omitted from the peaceful anticipations of Russia. Even the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome is studying the art of maintaining peace by increasing his army to 25,000 men. Such is the condition of Continental Europe as presented by its press in the first month of 1868."

Concerning the policy of France, the *Memorial Diplomatique* has the following: "Dispatches received at Paris yesterday morning make known that, during the last few days, a very marked change has taken place in the language of the Russian Government with respect to foreign Powers, and in consequence in the articles of the journals of St. Petersburg the Vice-Chancellor, in particular, is said to have declared that the policy of Russia will not deviate from its pacific character, and that it will do nothing to disturb peace in the East. The same dispatches add that the retention of Prince Gortschakoff appears to be definitely consolidated, and that there is no question of his being replaced. You will observe that this confirms substantially the news we got on Tuesday. But the public, and even political circles, receive with great distrust the sudden change in favor of peace of Russia, and also of Prussia and France. It seems to them not to be in accord with the political situation; it seems to them, too, that if it were likely to be lasting there would be no need of continuing military preparations, and yet no Government has countermanded those it has undertaken."

Speculating on the question of peace or war in Europe, the *Independance* says: "The pacific keynote is sounded with emphasis in the official regions of France, but not too highly for the object which is to insure the success of the 400,000,000 loan. According to the most accredited reports in Paris, the advocates of this loan have carried their point against the distinguished supporters of its postponement. M. Magne has demonstrated the necessity of immediate resources, and now that all opposition is abandoned the chief concern of the government is to obviate the alarm which may be occasioned by the loan, and to facilitate its reception the law on military organization. It is much to be feared that the efforts made to revive a feeling of tranquility will prove abortive as long as public opinion is kept distracted by the divisions which exist among the Governments of Continental Europe, between these Governments and the people, and the continual military preparations which continue to be made in all parts of Europe. The old adage, *si vis pacem para bellum*, is used up: it is base coin, which no longer circulates. That pacific assurances should have any value at present, they must be accompanied with the belief in the existence of a real and undoubted improvement in the relations of France and Prussia has not had the effect of restoring security in the existing state of things, and it is interpreted as a danger to the liberty and destiny of Italy. This is no doubt an exaggerated view, but it has a basis of truth, and the intrigues which it supposes indicates the perils to which the peace of Europe and the development of its liberty are exposed."

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

Grant and Fenton the Nominees.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the New York Republican State Convention:

Resolved, That the Union Republican Party of New York hereby reaffirms its devotion to the principles of justice, equality, and nationality, which were gloriously vindicated in the late war; that it declares its approval of the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress, and its unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate and unimpaired the public faith and national credit, to lessen the burden of taxation by cutting off all useless expenditures, and insisting upon the most thorough economy in the administration of the Government, and confidently anticipate that at an early day the Union will be completely restored on the solid basis of liberty, loyalty and genuine republicanism.

Resolved, That feeling assured that Ulysses S. Grant is in full accord with the loyal people of the country upon all the political issues that have sprung up between a hostile Executive and a patriotic Congress; regarding his splendid military record with undefigned admiration; having full faith in his wisdom, integrity, prudence and firmness, and believing him to be emphatically the man for the times, this convention declares its preference in favor of his nomination for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That Reuben E. Fenton is the first choice of the Union Republican party in this State for the office of Governor. His early and consistent identification with the cause of human freedom, his patriotic services in Congress, the fidelity and sagacity he has displayed in the office of chief magistrate of the State, his earnest and uniform devotion to the welfare and interests of the soldiers, his popularity, as attested by being twice elected Governor over strong antagonists, as well as his great prudence and firmness, give assurance that his nomination would inspire universal confidence and enthusiasm, and be followed by the triumphant success of the whole ticket.

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention are authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in their number, and they are hereby instructed to vote as a unit in the Chicago Convention, and are requested to employ all honorable and proper means to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant and Gov. Fenton for the offices of President and Vice-President.

Resolved, That the reverses of 1867, with the formidable attempt now everywhere making to disseminate and commend the principles of rebellion and repudiation, admonish us that our adversaries are preparing for the most vehement and desperate efforts to regain the control of the Government and virtually reverse the triumph consummated at the Appomattox Court-House, and we exhort our fellow Republicans throughout the State to organize for the systematic diffusion of intelligence by journals and otherwise, and for a vigorous, persistent and efficient canvass henceforth to the close of the polls in November next.

Resolved, That this Convention expresses thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, to whom, under Providence, the nation is so much indebted for the preservation of its liberties and the perpetuation of its power, and that their heroic sacrifices and services in the suppression of the rebellion will forever be remembered with gratitude by the people of the country which has been saved through their valor and patriotism.

Adopted by acclamation.

Senator Harry White.

General Harry White, Senator from the Twenty-second District, composed of the counties of Indiana, Jefferson and Cambria, merits the following compliment paid him by the Brookville *Republican*, the Republican organ of Jefferson county:

From a private correspondent at the State Capital we learn that the interests of Jefferson county are not neglected by her representative in the Senate, General Harry White. He has resumed his efforts of last session to secure the passage of a free railroad law, not having abated any of his former enthusiasm in that direction, notwithstanding fully his pledges to our people previous to his election, and will not give up the ship until the voice of the people is heard and special railroad co-operations given back seats in the legislative halls of the State. * * * Our correspondent also informs us that Gen. White assures him that the extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, by way of Brookville, will be commenced during the present year.

A gentleman in Harrisburg has lately invented a new instrument, by which the rapidity of telegraphing is greatly increased. The Morse system will transmit about 1,800 words per hour, the House and combinated system from 2,600 to 2,600, while a rate of 4,000 to 5,000 is claimed for the new one. The writing bears a resemblance to manuscript. The letters are traced with printer's ink, are accurate, compact and easily read.

Absenteeism in Schools.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the school report published some time ago absenteeism and truancy were mentioned as prevailing evils in our Common Schools. That this is the case with all the schools in our land may be seen by the review of Rev. James Fraser's report of the Common School System in the United States, found in the *North American Review*, for January.

That this is an evil, no one will doubt. To remedy it is the desire of all educators. Many ways have been tried, even to fining and imprisoning parents or children; yet the evil prevails. Much of it would be avoided if each teacher, in his or her district, would visit those families where the children are either kept at home or play truant, and urge the advantages, necessity and duty of sending their children to school. Many parents, especially in rural districts, do not rightly estimate the advantages of an education, nor do they see or fear the consequences of ignorance as they should. The teacher would not be magnifying his office to speak freely and earnestly to them in regard to these things. Is it not his *duty* to do so? If ignorance and vice are evils in society and dangerous to the Government, he is bound by all that is laudable and praiseworthy in patriotism, and by all that is sacred in religion to do all he can to bring pupils to school and to induce parents to send them.

It is by laboring among the *parents*, as well as with the

The Daily Commercial

THE MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE.

BY LESLIE WALTER.

The guests are come, all silent they have waited,
Knitting in careless hush with silent bows,
They linger for her greeting, sore belated—
Where is the little mistress of the house?

She is not wont to leave her friends so lonely
But come too seldom as the gaily vows;
Yet they are here, and wait her pleasure only—
Where is the little mistress of the house?

She cannot be far off—perhaps but sleeping;
Why do they summon her alone with weeping?
Where is the little mistress of the house?

The portraits stare behind their veiling covers;
The dust is in the meinscholy room,
Upon the air a ghastly silence hovers—
Within the threshold loneliness and gloom.

Cold, dark and desolate the place without her,
Wanting her gentle smile as each allows,
She bears a sunbeam light and warmth about her—
Where is the little mistress of the house?

The curtains fall, undraped by her alight fingers,
Behind the walnutnot gnawa a secret mouse,
Her treasures need her care, but still she lingers,
Where is the little mistress of the house?

Alas: there was a rumor and a whisper
Threading the busy town, this many days;
The youngest baby here, a tiny lisper,
Can falter forth the reason why she stays.

Why care and love, the tenderest and sincerest,
Have failed to shield and guard her fair young head
Why she has fled from all the love of the dearest—
For there has been a rumor, she is dead.

Throw wide the door! Within the gloomy portal,
Where her small feet fell light as falling snow,
They bear her in, the mortal made immortal!
She comes again, but heavenly and slow!

O empty shell! O beautiful frail prison!
Cold, white and vacant, tenantless and dumb,
From such poor clay as this Jesus Christ arises—
For such as this He shall in glory come!

But in the calm indifference to our sorrow,
In the sharp anguish of her parting breath,
In the dark gulf that hides her from to-morrow,
Thou hast, thy victory, Grave; thy sting O Death!

Yet shall she walk so fair that we who knew her,
Would pale before the glory of her brows,
Nor in the radiant beauty dare to own her,
To be again the mistress of the house.

STARVATION IN EUROPE.

Terrible Scenes Among the Poor.

The foreign papers are filled with accounts of the dreadful sufferings of the poor in England, France and Germany. The depression of trade, the suspension of manufactures and the unusual severity of the season combine to produce a state of affairs which is simply horrible. We have already given some particulars of the sufferings of the unemployed classes in England and France, but the following incidents, are told in the papers received by the latest arrivals:

SCENES IN SOUTH LONDON.

The London *Herald* describes some scenes witnessed in the tenement houses of South London:

"We entered many houses, and distress more or less prevailed in all. We were told that we might inquire into hundreds of cases with the same result. At midday, and later, we found families who had eaten their last crust for breakfast, and had no means of obtaining more, unless by pawning some of the scanty remnants of furniture of clothing yet remaining. In one house the breakfast for a large family had been obtained by pawning a sheet. In another case a little boy out of a family of four was crying for his dinner, having eaten nothing since the morning, and very little the day before.

"'Behind with the rent,' seemed to be the general confession. As for the rates, people spoke of these obligations as if they were utterly out of the question. In one instance we found a claim of 14s. 10½d., made upon a laboring man having a wife and six children. His rent was 4s. a week, and he was in arrears to the extent of 42 9s. He had applied to the parish for relief, and had received 2s. 6d. and three loaves a week for two weeks. The house consisted of four rooms, two of which were formerly let, but the man and four of his children had been attacked with small-pox, and since then it was not possible to let the rooms. The man was still suffering from the effects of this illness, and, in fact was not fit for out-door work.

"Another phase of the Poor Law was presented to us as we visited a wretched blind alley, dignified as 'Little Marlborough street.' Here, among fifteen houses, were seven deaths during the cholera visitation in the summer of 1866. The drainage had been improved since that time, but it was a dismal, ill-ventilated place still. The houses had each simply two rooms, one up and one down, with no back yard. The rent was 2s 3d a week, and the quarter's rates exceeded 5s. In one house was a poor heart-broken laboring man, with a wife and four children. Work had been very bad since last September. Application had recently been made to the parish, resulting in 9s a week and two loaves. In addition, the man went to work in the stone yard, where he was allowed to work as many days in the week as he liked, providing his hebdominal earnings did not exceed 4s 6d, the rate of pay being 3d a bushel. Deducting the rent, and supposing 4s 6d, to be earned at the stone yard, the family of half a dozen were left to subsist on 4s a week and two loaves of bread. In regard to the stone yard, complaints were made by this man and others of the dangerous character of the work, the splinters of granite flying about, and sometimes causing painful, if not dangerous wounds. A man named King was stated to have had his eyes so injured in this way that he has been obliged to become an out patient of Guy's Hospital.

"It was sad, indeed, to go from house to house and find such bitter want prevailing. It was Saturday, and in many cases there was but half a loaf to face the remainder of the day and the coming Sunday. In one house there was only a little rice in a saucepan. Some of the houses, we may say, are utterly unworthy of the name. Irish cabins would contrast favorably with certain of them. They were a disgrace to civilization. Of 'Hampshire' cottages we can only say that we were in difficulty whether to make a note of them as pigsties or cowsheds. That they could be human habitations seemed incredible, until we entered them and verified the fact."

STARVING PERSONS PUNISHED FOR BEGGING.

The London *News* of January 22d tells this story:

"Fifty-one persons, men, women and children, were committed to the city prison at Holloway in three days, by one alderman, last week. They had been found destitute in the streets of the city by the police, and they had been taken into custody on the charge of begging. For this offense the delinquents were sentenced to an average imprisonment of from fourteen to twenty-one days' punishment, with hard labor, on a diet of dry bread and gruel. They were by no means of the class known popularly as jolly beggars. Among the whose fifty-one the amount of money found in their pockets amounted, it is said, upon authority which there seems no reason to doubt, to the sum of one penny. The coin was found upon the person of a blind man.

"They contained amongst their number representatives not only of every form of misery, but almost of every class except the criminal. One was, it is said, a stock broker, who at one time had been possessed of more than £500,000. He came to grief through having invested too confidently in Spanish bonds. Some were young women who had come up from remote villages to get situations as domestic servants in London, but being disappointed in their expectations, had come to sleep in casual wards, to beg and to be sent to prison. A young Scotchman who had come up to make his fortune in the metropolis went into the streets to beg sooner than starve. Two young men from Yorkshire were in the same case. Others had taken to the streets after being refused relief at the workhouse gates. Married women, with infants in their arms, whose husbands were unable to obtain work, formed a considerable percentage of the destitute. One little child of two years of age was locked up with its mother.

"The whole fifty-one were more or less suffering from starvation. Thirty-four of them were in a state of physical exhaustion from want of food. Young women were seen to stagger from weakness when entering the prison. Nine of the poor wretches had legs so sore from excessive walking, from exposure to the inclemency of the weather, and from vermin eating into the neglected ulcers, that they had to be placed in bed in the jail, and there they still remain. Another, less fortunate than these, had no legs at all. Most of the culprits were in rags; those who were exceptions in this respect were clothed, or rather covered by canvas sacks, the gifts of workhouse authorities."

Another case is reported by the London *Star*:

"We most earnestly call public attention to a report in our columns of an inquest held on the body of a poor man, who died in Holloway Prison on Sunday night. Found begging in the streets, he had been taken before a London Alderman and sentenced to twenty-two days' imprisonment with hard labor. When taken to prison he was in a state of utter exhaustion, both of mind and body, from want of food; he was so stupid, in fact, that hardly anything could be made out of his replies to the questions put to him by the Governor. An hour after his admission on Saturday afternoon he had a meal of gruel and dry bread, which he ravenously devoured. On Sunday morning he was seen by the doctor, and fed again on bread and gruel. On Sunday evening he had an attack of apoplexy, and was removed to the hospital ward, where for the first time he got the attention he had all along required. It came too late; and, in spite of blisters and beef tea, he died on Sunday night."

The *Star* adds: "The man was only one of fifty-one hapless wretches sent to Holloway Prison last week, thirty-four of whom, by the Governor's own admission, are in nearly the same state of exhaustion as the poor creature who has just died. The account of the state in which they enter the prison will hardly bear reading, yet we must dwell on it for a moment, for before the awful misery it pictures false delicacy would be merely a refinement of cruelty. Some are in rags, some almost as naked as the beasts, or covered with hardly anything but the vermin that eat into their ulcerated wounds. All are literally starving, and for being like this, and asking for food, they are sent off for twenty-one days' hard labor and harder fare in a prison. The mind cannot grasp the real nature of such calamity, of such wickedness. *Who can say that the Government that suffers it is even tolerable?*"

STARVATION IN WALWORTH AND NEWINGTON.

Two clergymen write to the London *News* concerning the suffering in Walworth and Newington, England:

"During the last few months there has been an almost entire suspension of these employments, and consequently many thousands of these poor persons have been compelled, as their only means of living, to pawn their goods and furniture for rent and food. This miserable process has reached its limits. Great numbers have now nothing left to pawn, and are without food, and fire and clothing, and with only a heap of straw in their wretched rooms for a bed, while the workhouse is crowded to overflowing. To provide the means of 'tiding over' the extreme distress, and to avert in many cases impending starvation, a committee, consisting of the clergy, ministers and chief laymen of the parish, has been formed, and for several weeks have, from local subscriptions, supplied three times a week to these starving persons, irrespective of creed or sect, one thousand six hundred quarts of good soup, and four hundred loaves of bread. These local funds, however, are now quite exhausted, and a public appeal for 'immediate' help, to which the Lord Mayor has just sent £20, is now made in the hope that these soup kitchens may be kept open during the continuance of the prevailing destitution."

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS IN EASTERN PRUSSIA.

A letter from Dantzic says:

"The most horrible distress prevails in the towns and rural districts of this country, and if the State does not come to the aid of the population who are suffering from hunger the greatest calamities are to be feared. At Conitas Bucken and Bochun the want is also terrible. Several manufacturers have increased the wages of their workmen, and given employment to as many of the poor as they can occupy. But private charity is quite inadequate. Workshops are being opened everywhere for women and children, who are fed and sheltered gratis. Every possible means that can be suggested of relieving the distress are being adopted."

The *Cologne Gazette* says that the number of families in Eastern Prussia which require relief is three thousand five hundred, spread over thirty-five districts. Of this number of territorial divisions fifteen demand aid for six months and twenty for half that period. The Sanitary Commission of one of those communes has published a letter denying assertions made by the semi-official press to the effect that the distress was much exaggerated. "The misery," adds the letter, "is indescribable; men, women and children are huddled together completely destitute, in the forest, on litters of straw. Men are attacked with typhus fever, and the greater part are dying of hunger."

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Soldiers in Politics.

The journals of the country are engaged in an animated discussion of the expediency of electing military characters to office. Curiously enough, each arrives at results which harmonize with its proclivities. As well expect to see Mr. Baldwin's scientific researches leading him to the conclusion that the Hamitic tribes are incapable of any worthy achievements, or Mr. Brooks rising from his work convinced against his will that all the poets and philosophers of the next generation are to be something between socty and jet black, as expect the *Tribune* to find the lines of evidence converging towards the policy of choosing a candidate from the profession of Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott and Col. Fremont. The *Tribune* probably finds it impossible to support a military candidate because it has already supported and urged so many.

We do not propose to travel over the whole ground of the discussion, and we will spare our readers the customary allusions to the Duke of Wellington's failure as Prime Minister, or Cromwell's brilliant administration of England. It is of still less consequence to us whether the intellectual characteristics and aptitudes developed in campaigns are not precisely those which qualify for civil duties. The question is not at all whether every soldier, or any soldier at random, is fitted for office, high or low, but whether any one certain man is disabled by military services from the post to which the voice of the nation is calling him. Without undertaking to add anything to the philosophy of the world on the subject either of civilian soldiers or military politicians, let three things be said in favor of Ulysses S. Grant.

First. He has displayed, beyond cavil, a penetration into character and a practical wisdom in the choice of subordinates, which no man since the great Napoleon has possessed. From the very first, when he was himself hardly known, he put his eye upon Thomas as among the best men of the army. Yet at that time the hero of Nashville had not as much popular reputation as scores of men whose names are almost forgotten now. When Sherman was only known to the country as Crazy Sherman, Grant had taken him to his heart, made him the confidant of all his plans, and selected him to do the wonderful work he afterwards performed. When Sheridan was a Colonel of volunteer cavalry, the same incisive glance had marked the hero of the Shenandoah. To the immense disgust of other officers, gallant Phil was brought forward, measured for a coat with eighteen buttons, and put in command of a division of infantry, then of the Potomac horse, and sent galloping off to rout Stewart's cavalry and kill J. E. B. himself at Yellow Tavern. When the question came whom to send to the Valley, to change the miserable luck that for three years had there attended us, Hancock was the senior officer, far the most pretentious, and at that time had the greater popular reputation. But Grant knew better. Sheridan, before the war, had done more against the Indians with a squadron of horse than Hancock did last year with ten or fifteen thousand men. Which went to the Shenandoah? Trust Grant for that; he picks out the right man as lightning strikes the right tree, without stopping to ask the way. So was it with the great and good McPherson. So was it with the brilliant array of younger officers, who came up in the last years of the war, when Grant had command of the whole army. Now this is a great fact, we might almost say, the great fact, in all administration, civil or military. To organize and officer the State well is no less a step toward success than to organize and officer an army well. It is not so much what the President does in his own person, as the manner in which he distributes the posts of power and assigns the duties of others, that determines the efficiency of government.

Second. Grant has invariably displayed a greatness of soul that never yet went with littleness of mind. Walpole hated so to have a rival that he drove every brilliant man into opposition, and secured his own downfall because he would not share his glory. Of what subordinate, except General Butler, was Grant ever meanly jealous? Who has said as much as he in praise of Sheridan, Sherman, McPherson, Thomas, and Meade? Remember how he lay by with his gallant army, baffled before the fortifications of Petersburg, in the fall of 1864, when popular patience in vain goaded him to attack, when the press and the people began to demand his dismissal, and to stigmatize him "the butcher"—how, then, when Sheridan won his great victories in the valley, and every cap went up for Little Phil., Grant capped the whole by telegraphing that he had always regarded him as among the first of living generals—how, then, when Hood invaded Tennessee, the Lieutenant General gave Thomas all the men he could, and all the means, and contributed in every way to the splendid successes at Nashville, yet scrupulously refrained from doing anything to take the glory from Thomas, as he might have done by simply going on in person—how, then, when Sherman had gone

"From the center all around to the sea,"

Grant gave him a brother's welcome, "tenderly" covered his sad blunder at diplomacy, and presented him to the nation as the great strategist of the war. Now, it is possible that such a man as that could conduct a presidential administration like Andrew Johnson, James Buchanan, or Franklin Pierce; but it is not probable. No, it is not probable.

Third. Grant knows how to say No! He knows, also, how to say nothing. Why, the friend of President Lincoln does not pretend to justify many of his appointments, and many of his military and civil orders, on any other grounds than that the pressure of public sentiment, of popular feeling, of political influence at the national center is so powerful, so pitiless that human nature cannot resist it. Who supposes that any one of our last six Presidents wanted to do a tenth part of the abominable things he did in the way of patronage? They have done it—and it has become one of the great facts of our politics—because they could not help themselves. Even Johnson, who prides himself on his firmness, has been hustled around like a boy in a mob. Grant can resist. Grant can help himself. He can show a scheming politician the door. He can refuse a delegation of office holders or office seekers. He can do as he has done—hold out against dictation and foil intrigue with his simple soldierly earnestness, and his silent, self-respectful resolution.

The qualities we have thus indicated certainly do not fill up the whole sphere of human character; but they will do for this once.

Queen Victoria—Her Book—Gossip.

[From the London Correspondent N. Y. Tribune.]

When Lord Derby published his translation of Homer's Iliad, it was praised in terms which might almost be deemed extravagant if applied to the original. Fashion set her seal on it, and it was bad manners to criticize a book which had the good fortune to be written by a nobleman of such high rank. *A fortiori* as to the Queen's journal. The critics all, both great and small, do join in extolling the simplicity, the picturesque style, the condescension, the goodness, the I know not what qualities displayed in every page and line. In private the same men, or at least the same class of men, say very different things. How long, they ask, can kingcraft stand this sort of thing? To support a throne you must have either real ability, or the mystery which leaves the imagination room to play, and the gilt coach pageantry which helps impose on the imagination. Strip these off, show the Queen and her family to her subjects leading a humdrum life in the Highlands, neither saying nor doing aught that is not perfectly commonplace, and you do the same sort of mischief that photographs do. How shall I dare to put into print what they said of the photographs? I pass that by. The residence in the Highlands are intrinsically unpoplar both with shopkeepers and statesmen. There is an explanation just put afloat of the delay in acquainting Parliament with the Abyssinian expedition. The Queen, it is averred, insisted that the Houses should be prorogued on a given day, being resolved the day after to set out for Scotland. Hence the necessity for the extra session, which was a bore to everybody. I think this a very apocryphal anecdote, for several reasons, but its currency at this moment illustrates the sort of impatient criticism which private men are ready to launch at the Queen's book and the Queen herself.

It is thus may seem an ungracious sort of comment on her Gracious Majesty, I offset with a bit of unpublished history more to her credit. Every Londoner remembers the half official declaration by the Tory Government last May, that if the Reformers sought to hold any more meetings in the Park, the troops should be called out, and the mob—as they termed it—be dispersed by force. I believe it is certain that such a policy had been resolved on, and that its execution was only prevented by the peremptory interference of the Queen. She sent for Lord Derby, delivered to him her personal command that no troops should be used, and as she might well doubt whether he would be bound to regard such a prohibition, required of him his personal pledge that her order should be obeyed. He gave it, and there was averted a collision sure to have been disastrous, and possibly revolutionary in its results.

EXCURSIONS TO FLORIDA.—Those in search of health, pleasure, or who wish to escape the cold and storms of our northern winter, have an excellent opportunity by the Baltimore line of steamships to Savannah, connecting there with the Florida railroad, to visit St. John's river, the pleasantest spot in the South for winter sojourn. The whole line of this river has been taken up by enterprising men from different sections of the country, and is rapidly becoming an immense and productive fruit bearing region. We have received some specimens of oranges, picked there a week ago, which in size and flavor could hardly be excelled. Preparations are making at the head of the river for the erection of an immense hotel, and in a year or two the St. John's will become as great a resort for pleasure seekers in winter as Saratoga or Cape May are in the summer.

A Picture of Southern Life.

The following, from a private letter, may furnish some relieving tints for the sombre landscape of desolation so generally depicted to us by visitors at the South. The scene is in Marion county, East Florida, one of the richest farming districts in the country. Had we been favored with the christian and family names and titles of degree attaching to the wedded pair referred to, we should have been glad to announce to the world the happy issue of their wrong, as it is, we hope the embarrassments of the marriage notice were overcome, and, forgiving the unquestionably unintentional neglect we have suffered in the distribution of the cards and cake, we venture to wish our good friends in their new relationship, life, liberty and a successful pursuit of happiness:

"I suppose news of our colored friends will not be uninteresting. Father's old servants, with a few exceptions, are settled immediately around him. To Robin and Daddy Scipio he has given land, and they are nearly in sight of us. Robin is still a faithful servant; he says, 'when we want him, we must —— keep a horn and just give one *toot* and he will come to us.' His daughter was married a short time since. The bridal party set off for church, leaving us in possession of their home to prepare the wedding table. On their return they were amazed at the splendor, as they thought, of the repast we had spread. It consisted of turkey, roast pig, cakes, wine, candies and other confectionery. The next day the happy couple came in with cake and candy to be distributed among their white friends; and the request that we would write a marriage notice, directing us to dwell particularly upon the magnificence of the table, and the pleasure we took in compliimenting our faithful old servant Robin for his past dutifulness. We suggested that such a notice would be in bad taste coming from us; so they concluded to have it written elsewhere. When this 'tribute of respect' appears in our country paper you shall have a copy."

A Laff that is not Funny.

There is a fish called the *laff*, but which is by no means to be laughed at. It buries itself in the mud or sand, and is the more dangerous for its power of assuming the exact color of its lurking place. It is armed with a spine, of which the wound is only just short of deadly. An English soldier, pricked by one in the hollow of his foot, was instantly seized with faintness. The pain was so acute that he required four men to hold him down in his bed when the paroxysms came on; and, although he eventually recovered, he was two months in the hospital. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the pain from the wound is that as it increases and decreases with the rise and fall of the tide! The "cordonnier" also inflicts a painful wound, but if you squeeze the belly, and apply the matter drawn out, instant relief is the result. Victor Hugo's great work on the cuttlefish, is represented here by the "ourite." It is like a huge spider, spotted like a toad, with an uneven, coarse skin, and armed with innumerable rope-like suckers, which writhe, and twist, and grasp most tenaciously everything they come in contact with. Once within the "ourite's" clutches, it is a case of biter bit. But like everything else in the sea, and out of it, the "ourite" is eaten; hundreds are hung up upon wooden frames to dry. What the Creole will not eat, the Indian will; and what the Indian will not eat, the Chinaman will. The white ants are, however, the most wonderful of all creatures in Mauritius. The loss of large amounts in gold and silver has been frequently attributed to their voracity.—*New Monthly.*

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Are your children subject to the Croup? Remember it comes like a thief in the night. If you value their lives keep a bottle of this wonderful medicine in the house. The dose is small and it never fails to effect a cure.

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The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the CENTRAL PACIFIC to be the

Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

In consequence of the large and rapidly increasing demand, the price of these Bonds has been advanced, and the Company are now offering for sale, a limited amount of their

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Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in sums of $1,000 each, at par and accrued Interest from January 1st, in currency.

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The public are also hereby notified that the ordinance requiring the Sidewalks and Gutters to be cleaned every Tuesday and Friday, will also be strictly enforced, and penalties imposed for every violation of the law. All snow that may fall on the pavements during the winter must be immediately removed.

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GAS COAL COMPANY.
We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHENRY, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

E. G. HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 356 and 358

The Daily Commercial

OHIO NEWS.

Gen. Cowen, after years of acceptable service in the Adjutant General's office, retires to take charge of the extensive iron works at Bellair.

Most of the hands at the three furnaces of the Brier Hill Iron Company, at Youngstown, the company reduced the wages of the hands, ten per cent., and the hands continued at work. A few days ago they demanded the old wages which the company refused to pay and thereupon the hands quit work. The company are filling the stacks with coal and will "stop up" for the present.

The Burlington Coal and Iron Company filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State on Wednesday. The corporators are Messrs. J. Rainey, Henry J. Herrick, Rufus Herrick and George Watkins, and it is their intention to engage in the business of mining coal and rolling and manufacturing iron, near Burlington, Belmont county, Ohio. The principal office is to be located in the city of Cleveland. The capital stock is $300,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

Deputy Collector D. Myers, of Jefferson county, under special instructions from Inspector Kicks, seized two distilleries in Harrison county, Tuesday night, one belonging to Sheridan Busby, the other owned by W. W. Arnold. Both parties are charged with illicit distillation.

Mr. Dickens's Visit to Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The Eastern papers have stated that Mr. Charles Dickens is not coming to Chicago. This must be a mistake. Mr. Dickens is surely coming to Chicago. He would as soon think of dining without saying grace as to come to America and not visit Chicago.

In one of his tales, or perhaps one of his letters, Mr. Dickens told his readers how he came to wear the name of "Boz." It appears that "a younger and favorite brother" was for some family reason nicknamed "Mose," and that another member, having a very bad cold, on one occasion, in attempting to call "Moses," rendered the term "Boz." Thereafter Boz became a familiar name in the Dickens family, and Charles adopted it as his own title. Some fifteen years ago, this younger and favorite brother came to Chicago to reside. He is the cashier of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and as long as health continued his family lived comfortably; but sickness came, and with it penury and trouble. Some two years ago Mr. Augustus N. Dickens died, leaving his widow and four large family unprovided for, strangers in a strange land.

One of the principal reasons for Mr. Dickens coming to the United States, we are assured, was to visit the grave of his brother, and to comfort the heart of the widow and her orphans with the sympathetic offerings of a brother's heart. Those who see Mr. Dickens merely on the platform, and know of him only as the recipient of thousands of dollars for the reading's performance scarcely imagine that while he is before them, the delineator of the joys and sorrows of his own creation, his thoughts are far away on the shores of Lake Michigan, where lies the remains of the wife and the companion of his early days. When he reads to his audiences in Boston, New York and elsewhere the story of the Nickleby family, it is impossible to suppose that, like Ralph in the name, he would forget the widow of his brother whose young children would have been suffering ere this for want of food, but for the charity of Mr. Augustus Dickens's fellow friends. The fate of fatherless children has been delineated by Mr. Dickens too often and too graphically to be forgotten by himself. The school at Dotheboys Hall will be made up of that class of pupils. Does any one suppose that the author could leave the children of his brother to the probable chances of such a life as that of "Smike?" Surely Mr. Dickens must intend to visit Chicago.

Character of General Grant.

Grant's extreme simplicity of behavior and directness of expression imposed on various officers, both above and below him. They thought him a good, plain man, who had blundered into one or two successes, and who, therefore, could not be immediately removed; but they deemed it unnecessary to regard his judgment, or to count upon his ability. His superiors made their plans without consulting him, and his subordinates sometimes sought to carry out their own campaigns, in opposition or indifference to his orders, not doubting that, with their superior intelligence, they could conceive and execute triumphs which would exonerate or even vindicate their course. It is impossible to understand the early history of the war, without taking into account that neither the Government at large, the important commanders gave Grant credit for intellectual ability or military genius. His other qualities were rated low. Because he was patient some thought it impossible to provoke him; and because of his calmness it was supposed that he was dull.

In battle or in campaigning he did not seem to care or consider so much what the enemy was doing as what he himself meant to do; and this trait, to enthusiastic or even brilliant soldiers, appeared inexplicable. A young commander, it was imagined, should be nervous, excitable, inspiring his men and captivating his officers, calling private soldiers by their names, making occasional speeches, and himself engaged in the fight with sword in battle. Great commanders had done all these things, and won; and many men, who could do all these things, fancied themselves, therefore, great commanders; others imagined wisdom to consist in science alone; they sought success in learned and elaborate plans, requiring months to develope, when the enemy was preparing to meet them; they manœuvred when it was time to fight; they entrenched when they should have attacked, and studied their books when the field should have been their only problem.

Grant was like none of these. He possessed acquirements he appeared unconscious of them; he made no allusions to the schools, and never hesitated to transgress their rules when the occasion seemed to him to require it. He was neither won men's hearts by blandishments, nor affected their imaginations by brilliancy of behavior; nor did he seem profound to those who are impressed only by a display of learning. All these things should be appreciated by those who seek to understand his character or career.—*Badeau's Military History.*

Slaughter of the Innocents.

The authorities in New York have just been investigating the conduct of an establishment kept by a Mrs. Putnam, alias Madam Parsicle. It has been her practice to advertise for children to be adopted, which children she undertook to "do forever" at the rate of $50 a head. For five years past she has been getting these little innocents at the rate of between seven and nine a month. Four children have died in her house within three weeks. They were packed in bundles or paste board boxes, to be buried by the Commissioners of Charity in potter's field. In no instance did the certificate of the cause of death truthfully name the place where the death occurred, notwithstanding the fact that the physicians were regular medical attendants upon the sick at the establishment. The cause of death assigned was "convulsions," or, as the coroner's jury expressed it, "gastric irritation following aphtha;" but in reality they were systematically starved to death. It was said that the nurse who received one of them agreed, for a consideration of thirty dollars and its clothes, to keep it until it should be "adopted out, or die." Dr. Harris, who examined the bodies, found a poor body and all the viscera, says that in his judgment, so far as could be detected by the naked eye, there was no cause of death save starvation. Dr. Wooster Beach, after an interview with the keeper of the house, translated the euphemism of "gastric irritation following aphtha," and the coroner and his jury, evidently puzzled over these learned words, wrote them into their verdict. No attempt has yet been taken to punish the perpetrators of these fiendish and cowardly crimes; and it does not appear that anything is to prevent them from resuming business as before.

Alabama letters and dispatches declare that since the change of command in the removal of General Swayne, the efforts of the military authorities appear intended to defeat the Constitution. New registrations, hostile to reconstruction, were appointed at Selma. The freedmen registers refused to serve on such a Board. Registers have been instructed to change all votes which make an election in the time prescribed an impossibility. Hundreds of disqualified persons in North Alabama have largely registered, in order to count as non-voting. Lowndes county has been the voting place of 5,000 votes. Each county has a single ballot box, in charge of three judges, while in Chambers county there is no election whatever. In many other counties the election is a farce. It is computed that twenty thousand votes will be lost to the Constitution. Hundreds of freedmen are waiting in the rain from day to day to get a chance to vote. No blame is attached to Gen. Meade, whose instructions were likewise violated by the Governor Intendent chosen by Col. Hayden, ordered the election to be conducted according to the laws of Alabama.

The Japanese are graciously submitting them selves to a slow but sure process of civilization. Steam is about to penetrate that mysterious country, and soon railroad and steamboat explosions and catastrophes will be as fashionable there as here. A steam carriage for common roads has lately been built in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is now *en route* for Japan. The peculiarity consists in having the tires for the wheels made of India rubber, each being five inches thick and two feet broad. These tires spread over the ground like an elephant's foot, stones and other obstructions sinking into them.

At Mound City, Illinois, there are eight monitors laid up; and as the care of them is rather a costly and troublesome job, it is proposed to excavate a basin, at a cost of $100,000, in which they may be allowed to rot or rust without further expense. There is not a chance in a thousand that river iron clads will be needed again, and the better way to get rid of our present stock entirely, is by breaking them up, if purchasers for them, as they lie, can not be found.

A medal cast in 1789 from the lead used to rivet the chains of prisoners confined in the Bastile, is soon to be sold at Paris. It bears on one side a rude representation of the taking of the Bastile, and on the obverse an inscription stating the former use of the metal of which it is composed.

CITY MATTERS.

ANTI-ANNEXATION MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of McClure township will be held at Eckert's Hotel, at Woods' Run, this evening, at seven o'clock, to protest against annexing any part or portion of the township to Allegheny City.

NEW MUSIC.—Charles C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, sends us a brilliant new composition of moderate difficulty, entitled "St. Valentine Schottisch," by the distinguished composer, Gustave Blessner. Every pianist should procure a copy at once.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.—Another mysterious disappearance has taken place in this city, a man named Samuel Gillespie, residing near the Copper Works, on the Frankstown road, having left his home on Monday afternoon last for Birmingham, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him.

CONCERT AT BOLIVAR.—The Rochester Amateur Choir, assisted by the Navarre Glee Club, gave a delightful vocal concert at Bolivar, on Saturday night, which was well attended. The selections of music were choice and well executed, and the concert throughout was a success.

FROM NEVADA.—Mr. George Russell, formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, but for fifteen years past a resident of the Pacific States, is now in the city on a visit. Mr. Russell is prosperously engaged in silver mining in the Cortez District, Nevada, better known as the Rees river diggings. He will remain here for a few weeks.

U. S. ENGINEERS' BOARD.—By order of the Engineer Department, a Board of United States Engineers has been convened in this city, to examine the merits of machines for excavating channels through bars in Wester rivers. The Board consists of Col. J. N. McComps, U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. Milmer Roberts, U. S. Civil Engineer; Col. P. C. Hains, Lieutenant. The sessions are held at the office of the U. S. Engineers for the Improvement of the Ohio river, in the Custom House building.

Refuge for the Indigent.

The necessity for providing a place where indigent strangers could secure a resting place for the night and a wholesome meal, has long been felt, and although the benches at the lock-up have been filled nightly during the winter with this unfortunate class, no efforts towards providing for their relief were suggested, until the Prison Association took the matter in hand. This Association has leased the building at the corner of Penn street and Barker's alley, and fitted it up with comfortable sleeping berths, and also provided for furnishing a substantial meal to the lodgers by way of breakfast. When matters stood, arrested Beeson and took him before the Mayor. Beeson denied that he divided the money he earned with any one, but the Mayor informed him that it was contrary to the city ordinances to give his concerts on the streets. Beeson then inquired whether the Mayor's jurisdiction extended to Birmingham, and upon being informed that it did not, announced his intention to hold forth in that city hereafter. The Mayor discharged the case, with the understanding that Beeson would carry out his promise.

The Skating Rink—Amusements Last Evening.

The announcement that the Ladies' Prize would be skated for at the Keystone Rink, had the effect of attracting a large crowd to that popular place of resort last evening. Shortly after eight o'clock, the bell was rung, and the skaters called off the ice, when Major Hervey made the announcement that Miss Christiana Von Brecht had arrived from Buffalo, and would enter the lists with Miss Nellie Dean, of Chicago. Two judges were chosen, and they selected as the third a well-known lawyer of this city. After they had taken their positions, the contestants were introduced and received with applause. The Buffalo lady was elegantly dressed and wore a black veil. A splendid exhibition of skating ensued, but Miss Dean was the decided favorite. Upon the conclusion of the tournament, Major Hervey presented "Miss Christiana" to the audience, who astonished them by removing the veil and displaying the well-known features of Mr. Callie Curtis. The deception was complete, and the audience enjoyed the "sell" much better when the announcement was made that Miss Dean had been awarded the prize—a pair of New York Club Skates, ornamented with coal, together with one hundred dollars in greenbacks. A hurdle race ensued which was won by Mr. Goodrich.

This afternoon a matinee will be given for the benefit of ladies and children, when a grand game will be introduced for schoolboys. A large ball will be suspended over the pond, and the boys, each wearing a paper cap over his face, will endeavor to break it, the fortunate one receiving as a prize a pair of elegant *skates. A large number of children are expected* to be in attendance, and the enjoyment will be general. The Prize Skaters will make their last appearance on this occasion.

During the evening the Champion Medal will be presented to Mr. Frank Swift. The friends of the other contestants are also preparing testimonials, which will be presented at the same time. The ice still remains in excellent condition.

Shoddy.

The Academy of Music was well filled last night with the attendants upon this writer's course of lectures, given by the Y. M. M. A., to hear E. P. Whipple, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, who lecture on "Shoddy" as applied to politics, society, literature, morals, religion, etc., - in fact, to all the great forces of life and civilization. Mr. Whipple was attentively heard, and the impartial verdict of his audience seemed to be that his remarks among the most sensible, substantial and instructive lectures delivered here during the last two or three seasons.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Another large audience was present last night, to witness the famous spectacle of the "Black Crook." The dancing of Mons. St. Ody and Mlle. Antonini is artistic and pleasing, being enthusiastically applauded every night. The march of the Amazons is a very pleasing feature of the play. At the matinee this afternoon, the "Black Crook" will be performed, and also in the evening.

MASONIC HALL.—Blind Tom will give his last entertainment in this city this evening, at Masonic Hall. He will give one concert only, at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, and that on Monday night.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mina Wisemantle preferred an information before Alderman Thomas charging her husband, Joseph Wisemantle, with assault and battery. It is alleged by the prosecutrix that her husband kicked and beat her severely and otherwise abused her. The defendant was arrested and committed to jail in default of bail.

[Before Justice Ebdey, of Peebles township.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A man named John Fagan, a resident of Hazelwood, was before Justice Ebdey, of Peebles township, on Thursday evening, on a charge of cruelty to animals. It appears that an old, worn-out horse, which had been turned out to die by its owner has been wandering about the neighborhood of Hazelwood for some time past, living on a few scanty tufts of grass which might be found here and there sparingly protruded from the intensely cold weather. It is alleged that John Piper, the defendant, was the owner of the animal, and a hearing was had on Thursday evening, which resulted in the dismissal of the case. It being proven that he was not the owner of the horse, but that the animal belonged to a lady residing some distance from Hazelwood.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT—SERIOUS CHARGE.

A man named Peter Bell was before this Alderman yesterday on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Christian Schutte. Bell was employed at the steel works of Messrs. Anderson, Cook & Co., in the Second ward of this city, and on Tuesday last a difficulty occurred with Schutte, a fellow-laborer, respecting a hammer, which each of the parties claimed as his own. This difference led to a battle, in which blows were interchanged, Schutte being struck, fracturing the bone of his jaw, and receiving such other injuries as leave his recovery a matter of doubt. He was conveyed to his home in the Second ward, where Dr. Weinemann is now attending him. Lock-jaw has intervened, we understand. Bell was held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at court for trial. He procured the necessary security and was released.

CUTTING BOARD BILLS.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of two men named John Dail and Frederick Dann, on charges of false pretenses, the former for obtaining boarding to the amount of fifty-eight dollars, and the latter for obtaining seven dollars by misrepresentation. John Gamber and James Gimbler are the parties swindled.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

DISTURBANCE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS.

Peter Eddenger made an information yesterday against George Bachen, charging him with assault and battery. The parties are employees at the steel mill lately of Messrs Hussey, Wells & Co., in the Ninth ward, and a dispute arising between the defendants, Bachen, it is alleged, struck Eddenger and gave him a severe beating. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

From Esquire A. B. Stevenson, Magistrate at Birmingham.

To the Public: I certify that I had been severely afflicted for years with Catarrh of the Head, Bronchitis, Heaviness in the Chest, and Impaired Hearing. In this deplorable state I was providentially induced to apply to Dr. Aborn, at No. 134 Smithfield street. In ten days after commencing his treatment, I am most happy to acknowledge that I have almost *entirely* recovered from every symptom from which I had so long suffered. Although I am not *entirely restored* to its original acuteness as the fruit of his skilled and scientific treatment.

A. B. STEVENSON.

From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

Dr. Aborn's advertisement gives certificates of persons who have been benefited by his wonderful curative abilities. The representations of the daily press of our city, and of individuals well known to the public, confirm the doctor in the merits of a trial of his skill in the cure of diseases with which he is now successfully are forthcoming.

The Monster Scale of Pittsburgh.

Like the monster gun, can be seen only at the Fort Pitt Foundry. The proprietor said of it in July, 1864, when first put up: "We tested it with 120,000 pounds of pig metal and found it accurate at all points. The exceeding delicacy of the beam attracted our special attention, as not the slightest pressure could be put upon the immense platform without being plainly marked—the gun weighs 116,497 pounds."

CHARLES KNAP,
Proprietor.

We are assured on good authority that not withstanding the numerous and stupendous weights weighed on this scale, it performs just as correctly as on the day it was set up. It is a Keeler scale.

Important Sale—Rare Chance for Investment.

This day (Saturday) February 8th, at three o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold that very handsome and elegant residence of James P. Turner, Esq., corner of Cliff, Gum and Bedford streets. The lot has a front of 75 feet by 280 feet in depth, enclosed by a brick wall and covered with ornamental trees and shrubbery. The building is a three story brick (imitation of stone) dwelling house of sixteen commodious rooms, with fire and burglar proof iron vault in dining room. This property is the finest and most valuable ever offered at public sale in this city, and it is well worth the special attention of those desiring to purchase first-class property, or for capitalists seeking investment, this is indeed a rare chance to secure a great bargain. Do not fail to attend sale. See auction advertisement of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland.

AUCTION BARGAINS THIS DAY AND EVENING—In Dry Goods, Woolen Goods, Hosiery, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, Cutlery and Notions, at the Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth St.

A Word to Sensible People.

The intense demand for Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters is an evidence of its superiority which no one can deny. At this season of the year these wonderful Herb Bitters are simply valuable. Its effect upon the human system is in unison with the best results of cold weather, as when it invigorates and braces up the constitution. But not infrequently through neglect or accidentally the system is made to endure more than it can stand, and the result is detrimental to health, colds and coughs set in, especially in regions where the temperature fluctuates as it does here, and oftentimes consumption, with its attendant miseries ensues. Now Mishler's Herb Bitters will absolutely regulate according to the plan of nature, the whole internal organization and preserve it against these evils which are so likely to befall us. *As a Tonic* these Bitters are pronounced by scientific and competent judges to be the most invigorating and healthrestoring compound known, and in reality are its virtues estimated that the medical faculty everywhere are prescribing it for patients afflicted with Dispepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite and General Debility, with perfect success in every instance. But in all diseases arising from impure blood it is a *positive remedy.* Its value in this respect cannot be overrated, and the medical faculty have justly extolled it as the Great Household Remedy of the age. Every family should constantly keep a bottle of these Bitters in the house. It will save many a doctor's bill and cure effectually as well as preserve health against the attacks of disease. Sold by all druggists. Send for a bottle immediately. Fahnestock & Holton, Managers Branch House, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Haymakers.

The announcement which we made yesterday morning, that Root's celebrated Cantata, entitled "The Haymakers," is to be given on the 18th inst., at the Academy of Music, in this city, will be hailed with pleasure by the lovers of musical gratification by our citizens generally. This Cantata is one of the best American productions now holding a high place in the public estimation, and will be rendered by a full chorus and regard for all the details, together with several new voices in the chorus, as well as our leading amateurs in the principal parts, we feel bound to say that the rehearsals draw together a tremendous house. "The Haymakers" will be given under the direction of Messrs. Ernst and Jones.

Theater Sunday Night.

At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. James Hollingshead will deliver a discourse on "Handwriting on the Wall," Sunday evening, at half past seven o'clock, in the Old Pittsburgh Theater. At four in the afternoon there will be two prayer meetings, held under the auspices of the same Association—one at the Columbia Engine House, on Fifth avenue, and the other at the Rooms, on Lacock street, opposite the Anchor Cotton Works, Allegheny City.

THE WEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have been exceedingly fortunate in the introduction of their machines to the public. Their latest and most popular design, *the Family Favorite*, is a perfect model of quality and elegance, at the same time combining those essential features of great strength and durability with a high rate of speed.

Not a lady who has once become a possessor of the Weed Machine can be found who has any desire to part with it.—*Independent.*

Office, 112 Grant street.

An Old Nurse for Children.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother will be disappointed who has once tried it. Isher child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Carries with it the endorsement of thousands. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Truth Stranger than Fiction.

NEWARK, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO, August 19, 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

Gentlemen.—My wife having received so much benefit from your Bitters, I feel it my duty to give testimony in their favor. About one and a half years since she had a very severe attack of Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, which became chronic and continued for the space of nearly a year, baffling the most skilful physicians in the country. We finally became discouraged, and gave up all hope of her recovery, when, by accident, my attention was called to your Celebrated Bitters by Messrs. Collins & Thurston, Druggists, handing me one of your Almanacs. Finding them recommended for Bloody Flux, I bought one bottle, and commenced giving according to directions, and before the use of *the bottle* had been taken she was entirely cured, and enjoys perfectly good health at this time.

Most respectfully, yours,
W. D. SEYFFER.

BRANCHVILLE, ALA., March 11, 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sirs.—I am hardly able to express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the use of your CELEBRATED BITTERS. I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for more than five years, from which I suffered no little. My physicians failed to give me permanent relief. I finally came to the conclusion that my constitution was much broken down by using mercury. Accidentally meeting with one of your Almanacs it induced me to procure a few bottles of your Bitters, which afforded me very great relief. I have no hesitancy in opinion that they will soon effect a permanent cure. I was pronounced incurrable, and my recovery through your Bitters will be little short of a miracle. Many friends express surprise at seeing me so much improved in health, and look upon my rapid recovery as wonderful.

Gratefully, yours,
ROBT. F. NEWTON, P. M.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure in one week. Consult your druggist about it. This simple medicated SUGAR PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease to family subject to cases, and a book of directions - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Flemling, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail. *

MARRIED:

RAEB—HAUBT—In Madison, Ind., February 3, by Rev. Mr. Bonsall, at the residence of the bride's father, GEORGE J. RAEB, M. D., of Osgood, Ind., and Miss LIZZIE HAUBT. No cards.

READ—ROBINS—On Thursday, February 6th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. James Robinson, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Jones, MR. CHAS. H. READ and Miss JOSIE H. ROBINS, both of this city.

DIED:

HAWKINS—At the residence of her father, W. G. Hawkins, near Braddocksfield, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., Miss MINERVA HAWKINS.

The funeral will take place on SUNDAY, February 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Alex. Aiken's, Fourth street, at 8 o'clock A. M.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

A. B. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. 6od

CONVERSION OF 7.30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 7, 1868.

There is hardly a feature of change to note in our local discount market. It is reported that the banks can accommodate the bulk of the offerings from their customers and depositors, and there is a marked scarcity of prime paper on the outside market. The majority of capitalists prefer to place their balances in government bonds as a safe and convenient form to hold them until something else more tempting offers. Occasionally there are good mortgages sold at about ½ off for two or three years, and bearing six per cent. interest. This class of investment is very popular with retired merchants and those controlling trust funds.

—Local stocks have become very quiet and prices are not so firm, yet there are few sellers at a decline.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s 1881, 112; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 111½; do '64, 108¾; do '65, May and November, 109¾; do '65, January and July, 107¾; U. S. 10-40s, 104½; May, 1865, Compounds, 117¾; June 7-30s, 107¾; July do, 107¾; May Compounds, 1865, 117¾.

—The New York *World* says: The feature in Wall street is the stagnation in the money market, and the absence of outlet for the plethora of loanable funds pressing on the market for employment. The leading government bond dealers were offered large sums to-day at at 3 ⅞ cent., and they have been compelled to lend large sums themselves at 4 ⅞ cent. as the best rate they could obtain. Call loans are 5@6 4 ⅞ cent. on governments, and 4@5 ⅞ cent. on stock collaterals, with the turn of the market in favor of borrowers. Prime business notes are discounted at 6@6½ ⅞ cent.

The low rates for money are stimulating purchases of government bonds which, at present quotations, average over 6½ ⅞ cent. interest in currency, while there is a fair prospect of prices advancing as high as they were last July and August, when the five-twenty bonds of 1862 ranged from 113½ to 115½, and others in proportion.

—The railway share market, says the New York *Sun* of yesterday, opened with great weakness and prices of the whole list declined, without any appearance of panic. The impression on the street was strong that the leading office operators in New York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, and Pittsburgh, had realized at the prices of last week, and were hammering the market on Erie and the leading stocks, which had not advanced during the excitement, for the purpose of inaugurating a *bull* movement when the market had reached lower prices. Rock Island sold down to 96¾, but afterwards recovered to 98. The controversy in this stock, which has been subject for the last two weeks to the action of the courts, has been decided, as far as the street is concerned, that Messrs. Tracy & Dows acted in good faith towards the stockholders of the company, in relation to the sale of the 49,000 shares, as it secured the completion of the road to Omaha, and defeated a combination organized to frustrate so desirable a consummation.

—The insurance companies of Chicago have advanced their rates twenty-five per cent. since the late disastrous fires. The *Tribune* remarks: The question of insurance is at the present time a vexed one. The past month has inflicted losses on all the companies to a larger or smaller amount, and the underwriters, who have to foot the bills, justly claim that where the losses are so large and their liabilities so great, some equivalent for their assumption should be given them, or else they will be compelled to relinquish the business. The business of underwriting, like all other avocations, is one of dollars and cents, and no sane man will invest his capital where it may be submitted to partial or entire loss without obtaining an equivalent commensurate with the risk or liability. Fire Insurance differs very materially from writing life policies. In the latter case, as has been demonstrated to a positive certainty that a certain number in a thousand persons at a certain age will die in five years, ten years or fifteen years, and from these mortality tables, have been established certain rates, which are almost uniform. In the former, no such basis for calculating the risks exists, and the underwriters are necessarily obliged to set the rates for insurance according to the severity of the losses incurred during the previous month, six months or a year.

—The sales of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have been very heavy, both for the foreign market and for home investment, and the advance in the price to par and interest, by the financial agents of the company, excites no surprise. These bonds have taken their place as a favorite investment, and seem likely to be readily taken at par, as rapidly as the company may be authorized to issue them.

In accordance with the right reserved by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to advance the price of its first mortgage bonds at any time, the rate was further advanced yesterday, from their par value to ¼ per cent. interest.—*New York Tribune, Wednesday.*

—The following memorial to Congress in favor of abolishing the income tax, is being extensively signed in this city:

We, the undersigned inhabitants and residents of the city and State of New York, respectfully petition your honorable bodies that so much of any act or acts of the Congress of the United States now in force, levying an internal revenue as impose any duty or tax upon "the annual gains, profits or income" of the citizens of the United States may be repealed. While the tax is continued, this novel tax was submitted to very patiently by the people. It is now almost universally felt to be unnecessary and oppressive. Its enforcement requires an inquisition into the private affairs of every individual, so minute and searching, and is followed by such publicity that it has produced and is producing daily more and more public discontent, which ought to be repealed. And it has been shown by careful estimate that a sufficient amount of internal revenue for the purposes of the government can be raised from other and less oppressive sources and in a mode free from the frictions which have made this tax so universally unpopular.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 8, 1868.

Business—The oil market yesterday exhibited more activity. Buyers being more disposed to operate; prices, however, were low, particularly for future delivery. The oil markets present but little changes, Philadelphia being quoted at, P. L. S. to 10c; Erie 8; white 22@22½c; Crude, including packages, 10@10½c ⅞ gallon. New York dispatches furnish the following: P. L. S. to white 23c; white 25c; Crude in bulk 10½c. Oil city dispatches quote oil at $2 30@2 40 ⅞ barrel and dull. In our own market we are furnished the following transactions:

Crude—Sales of 256 barrels bulk, from tank, at 7c; being a decline from the previous day's operations.

REFINED OIL—The market yesterday exhibited a few signs of life. We note sales to the extent of 1,250 bbls, as follows: 1,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, for all 1868, buyers option, at 30c ⅞ gallon. Sales 1,000 bbls do on call, August, September and October, at 26c, the purchaser to pay $1 ⅞ bbl on the spot. Sales 500 bbls, May, at 25c; 500 bbls do June, 25½c; 500 bbls do July, 26c; 500 bbls do August, 26¾c; 500 bbls do September, 27c; 500 bbls do October, 27½c; 500 bbls do, November, 28c; 500 bbls do December, 28½c; also, sales 1,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, September, 28½c, and 250 bbls do July, at 26½c ⅞ gallon.

COOPERAGE—We are reported heavy sales of oil barrels on the following conditions, extending through 1868: February, at $1 85 ⅞ bbl, and increasing 5c ⅞ bbl each month.

Oil Receipts per A. V. R. R.

National Pa. Co., 90 bbls; Lockhart & Frew ..., 260 bbls; Dilworth & Ires..., 200 bbls; Total ..., 550 bbls.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co. 250 bbls. ref. to Peter Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 250 bbls ref. to Brewer, Burke & Co., Philadelphia.

Nat. Refining & Storing Co, 80 bbls tar to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Cotton active; sales 8,500 bales middling at 19½@19¾c; receipts 4,178 bales; exports 5,126 bales; sales of the week 29,200 bales; receipts 41,231; exports coastwise 9,878 bales; foreign 5,881; stock 160,000 bales. Sugar advanced ⅛@¼c; fair 13½@14c; yellow clarified 15½c. Molasses active; prime to choice 80@85c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, February 7, 1868.

The business transacted in our produce market to-day was quite light, and prices of many articles has a tendency to shade, as operators seem to be under the impression that prices are too high, and hence buy very sparingly. This is especially the case in regard to grain, as the amount in store in western cities is generally believed to be large and the New York and Liverpool markets declining. In this market there is no inclination whatever to speculate in grain, and in regard to wheat, we rarely hear of a sale, unless to the millers, for immediate use, and they are not disposed to give more than the current quotations given below. Flour is still held firmly at old prices. The bacon market is firm, and sugars have advanced in price. Other articles continue dull, and prices to a great extent nominal.

The receipts of leading articles of produce since our last have been light, excepting flour and barley. We note the following: Flour 1,780 bbls; apples 100 bbls, corn 403 sacks; wheat 30 sacks; barley 1,036 sacks; rye 272 sacks; oats 287 sacks; butter 22 packages, and bulk meats (loose) 2,499 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Trade light. We quote common soda ash at 4½c; refined at 5¼c, and pearls at 11@12c ⅞ lb, according to quality and amount of purchase.

APPLES—Stock low. Receipts since our last, 100 bbls. We quote choice apples at $5 00 ⅞ bbl. Sales of 13 bbls at that price.

BEANS—The market is poorly supplied with choice small white beans, and they are generally held for $3 50 ⅞ bushel.

BROOMS—We note sales of 100 dozen No. 2 western at $2 50 ⅞ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market is firm at the following quotations: S. C. hams 16c; plain shoulders at 10c; S. C. shoulders at 12½c; rib sides at 12½c; clear sides at 13½c; lard in tierces 14@14½c, and in kegs 14½; dried beef at 20c, and breakfast bacon at 16c ⅞ lb.

MESS PORK—There is a fair demand for mess pork, and we quote new lots weights at $23 50@24 00 ⅞ bbl.

LARD OIL—Market firm, and we quote No. 1 extra at $1 15@1 17, and No. 2 at 95c ⅞ gallon.

BUTTER—We note sales of 1,000 lbs choice roll at 45@50c ⅞ lb. We also note sales of prime at 30@35c ⅞ lb.

EGGS—We note a sale of 8 barrels limed at 35c ⅞ dozen.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote apples at 7@8½c, and peaches at 10@11c ⅞ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are advancing. We note sales of cultivated at $14 00@16 00 ⅞ bbl, as to quality.

CORN—We note sales of 6 loads timothy hay from country wagons at $17 00@22 00 ⅞ ton, as to quality.

HOMINY—We quote flint hominy at $7 25 ⅞ bbl.

POTATOES—We quote peachblow potatoes at $1 65 @1 90 ⅞ bushel.

SEED—Market dull. We quote timothy seed at $2 50@2 75; cloverseed at $7 00@7 75, and flaxseed at $2 30 ⅞ bushel.

HOPS—We quote Wisconsin at 65@66c; Bavarian at 60c, and New York at 35@60c ⅞ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—Factory is quoted at 17c; Limburger at 18c, and Goshen at 20c ⅞ lb.

GRAIN—The market for nearly all kinds of grain rules dull, owing to the light receipts. Offerings are in larger receipt and selling at from $1 90@2 ⅞ bush. for No. 1 spring. No fall offering. Sales reported of 1,200 bushel prime yellow shelled corn at $1 06, and 1,000 bushel ear at 90c ⅞ bushel. We note sales of 600 bushels rye from depot at $1 43, and small lots from wagon at $1 38 ⅞ bushel. Sales reported 3 cars oats in depot at 65c ⅞ bushel. From store we quote oats at 68@70c ⅞ bushel. Wheat is nominally unchanged. The demand is light, and